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COUNTY BOROUGH  
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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

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# Health Report 1950

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## INTRODUCTORY LETTER TO HEALTH REPORT AND SCHOOL HEALTH REPORT, 1950

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*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Co-opted Members of the  
Education Committee of Northampton County Borough.*

I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for the year 1950. This is the seventy-seventh report of the series and is prepared according to Ministry of Health Circular 112/50 dated 6th December, 1950. This circular does not alter the instructions given in the previous one (2/50 dated 25th January, 1950), except, of course, in relation to the year.

Also included with this Report are :—

(1) Mental Health Report prepared in compliance with Article 12 of the Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1948, which reads as follows :—

“ The Local Health Authority shall, not later than the thirtieth day of June in every year, make a report to the Minister of Health for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding, on the performance of their duties under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938, as amended by the National Health Service Act, 1946.”

(See pages 51 to 56).

(2) School Health Service Report (forty-third of the series) which conforms with the requirements of Ministry of Education letter M.423/349, dated 22nd January, 1951, and complies with Regulation 55 of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, which reads as follows :—

“ The Authority shall submit in respect of each calendar year a report by their School Medical Officer on the health and well-being of pupils in his care and of the work of himself and his staff in relation thereto, including a report by the Senior Dental Officer, together with such statistical and other information as the Minister of Education may require.”

(See pages 81 to 99).

It is interesting to note, relative to the vital statistics, that :—

- (1) The birth-rate (14·2) is the lowest since 1941 (*see* page 17) ;
- (2) There was a slight drop in the death-rate—from 12·1 to 12·0 (*see* page 17) ;
- (3) The total tuberculosis death-rate was again 0·36, which is the lowest recorded (*see* page 43) ;
- (4) The infantile mortality (18·6) was easily the lowest on record (*see* page 46).

It is comforting to note that the fall in infantile mortality is greater in the United Kingdom than in any other country.



While no suggestion is made that this very low figure of 18.6 cannot be improved upon, it is now considered that there must always be a certain amount of infantile mortality which welfare alone cannot alter, and at a recent Maternity and Child Welfare Conference it was suggested that attention might now be given to the general happiness of the child, particularly to those families without happiness, and finding homes where love and security could be obtained.

With regard to infectious diseases, it is noteworthy that no cases of diphtheria were notified—the second successive year this has happened since notification commenced in 1889.

Sixteen cases of infantile paralysis were notified, but five of these referred to persons not ordinarily resident in Northampton County Borough (*see* page 40). This disease appears to be on the increase in this country and affects the highly developed and hygienic section of the population.

In the last three reports, comments and observations have been made, both in the introduction and in the body of the report, concerning the working of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and I should like to refer to a note made in the introduction to the 1947 Report relative to the three separate authorities—Regional Hospital Board, Local Health Authority, and Executive Council—because the comment I made is now frequently repeated by those well qualified and experienced to express an opinion. I should like to point out that while officers of all the three sections are urged to co-operate, and do so, there is considerable lack of co-operation between the committees or governing powers of the three authorities, *e.g.* under the Act local health authorities were required to submit their schemes not only to the Ministry of Health but to the other two authorities, who were not required to reciprocate in any way. With the very greatest of respect I would suggest that the governing bodies of the three main parts of the Act might seek means of a closer liaison.

It is interesting to have a definite population after a lapse of twenty years without a census. A few provisional figures in connection with the Census of April, 1951, are given on page 17.

Towards the end of the year, a start was made with B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis. Further reference is made on pages 21 and 45.

Together with the Chest Physician I have been concerned at the rather low proportion of contacts to newly notified cases of tuberculosis who avail themselves of a chest examination. During 1950 only 55 per cent. of such contacts presented themselves for examination and even then this number was only achieved after frequent visits and urges from the tuberculosis visitors. Towards the end of the year it was agreed that the Chest Physician himself should make a personal visit to the household from which a new case had been notified, primarily for the purpose of impressing upon contacts the need for immediate examination, and it is hoped in this way the above percentage will be considerably increased. I am, of course, aware

that some of the population move about and become untraceable, but even then this would not account for such a low percentage. In this matter I am very happy to report the complete co-operation of the general practitioners, whom I consulted prior to commencing this scheme.

A report on the year's activities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, is given in Section X.—Welfare, on pages 56 to 61.

It has not been possible to secure suitable property for use as an old persons' home and attention is now being given by the Welfare Authority to planning a home to be erected at King's Heath (*see* page 58).

Towards the end of the summer a "meals on wheels" scheme was commenced and was subsidised by the Local Authority. The scheme was organised by the Women's Voluntary Services, to whom the Authority are very much indebted for this excellent work. (*See* page 60).

An occupational therapist took up duty on 2nd October, 1950 (*see* page 23). I should like to point out that this work is only undertaken at the request of a registered medical practitioner, *i.e.*, on prescription.

The School Health Report for 1950 occupies pages 81 to 99.

The medical inspection in 1950 covered all the schools in the County Borough with the exception, owing to the lack of medical officers mentioned in the previous report, of eight primary departments and some of the re-examinations. Details are given in Table I. on page 85.

The return of defects found by these medical inspections is shewn in Table II. (page 86).

The general condition of pupils inspected, particularly relative to nutrition, is classified on page 86.

Uncleanliness and infestation with vermin are detailed in Table III., page 87.

Minor ailments, excluding uncleanliness, are enumerated in Table IV. on page 87.

Table V. on page 97 gives particulars relative to dental inspection and treatment. It will be seen that no routine dental inspections were carried out at schools during 1950. Throughout the whole of the year only one dentist was available.

In the Annual Health Report for 1947, page 6, mention was made of a co-ordinated nursing service. Owing to the depletion of school nursing staff in 1950, use was made of the health visitors in school medical work. This scheme has proved most successful, both from the point of view of the children and the increased field of work and interest for the health visitors.



At the request of the Children Committee the following work has been undertaken :—

- (1) The Remand Home has been visited each week, when all the boys have been seen, new entrants examined, and special medical examinations carried out as required ;
- (2) Boarded-out children have been examined either at the School Clinic or in their homes, as requested ;
- (3) Children in the Children's Homes have been examined at quarterly intervals.

Statistics are given on page 24.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of all the Committees concerned with this report for their advice and to the Chief Clerk and staff of the Health and School Health Departments, who keep these records and ultimately bring them into their present form.

CARRICK G. PAYTON

*Medical Officer of Health.*

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
7A ST. GILES' SQUARE,  
NORTHAMPTON.  
JULY, 1951.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Certain information contained in these Annual Reports has been supplied by the following, to whom acknowledgment is made, and the Medical Officer of Health wishes personally to thank them for their co-operation during the year :—

Town Clerk

Borough Treasurer and Chief Rating Officer

Borough Engineer and Surveyor

Borough Architect

Chief Education Officer

Housing Manager

Organisers of Physical Training

Registrar-General

Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Superintendent and Secretary, Northampton Branch of the Queen's  
Institute of District Nursing

Honorary Secretary, Northampton Infant Welfare Voluntary  
Association

Consultant Chest Physician

Honorary Secretary, Tuberculosis Care Committee

Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty  
to Children

Manager, Northampton Employment Exchange

Messrs. R. H. Primavesi, Ltd.

Women's Voluntary Services

# NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as constituted on 31st December, 1950)

## *Ex-officio*

His Worship the Mayor  
(ALDERMAN C. A. CHOWN, J.P.)

## *Chairman*

COUNCILLOR L. D. B. COGAN, D.S.O., L.R.C.S.

## *Deputy-Chairman*

COUNCILLOR F. ETHERINGTON

## *Aldermen*

A. L. CHOWN  
MRS. H. M. NICHOLLS

## *Councillors*

P. W. ADAMS	SAUL DOFFMAN
W. P. BARNELL	MRS. K. M. GIBBS
A. S. BAXTER	MRS. E. E. WILKINSON
J. W. DICKINS	A. WILSON, M.B., CH.B.

## SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

### Health Services

COUNCILLOR WILSON (*Chairman*); ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS (*Deputy-Chairman*);  
COUNCILLORS BAXTER, COGAN, DICKINS, and ETHERINGTON.

*Non-Council Members*—MESDAMES G. L. CHARLESWORTH, J. MARTIN, J. H. PEACH,  
S. STRICKLAND, and E. THOMAS.

### Mental Services

COUNCILLOR COGAN (*Chairman*); COUNCILLOR ADAMS (*Deputy-Chairman*);  
COUNCILLORS BARNELL, ETHERINGTON, MRS. GIBBS, and MRS. WILKINSON.

*Non-Council Members*—MESDAMES D. L. CAMPBELL and H. MACQUIRE; MISS E.  
LACON and MISS E. M. LONGLAND.

### Sanitary Services

COUNCILLOR ADAMS (*Chairman*); COUNCILLOR DOFFMAN (*Deputy-Chairman*);  
COUNCILLORS COGAN, DICKINS, ETHERINGTON, and WILSON.

### Welfare Services

COUNCILLOR BAXTER (*Chairman*); COUNCILLOR MRS. GIBBS (*Deputy-Chairman*);  
ALDERMAN MRS. NICHOLLS; COUNCILLORS BARNELL, COGAN, and ETHERINGTON.

*Non-Council Members*—MESDAMES P. B. BATCHELOR, G. L. CHARLESWORTH,  
S. STRICKLAND, and F. WRIGHT; MR. H. DUNKLEY.

*Each of the above Committees meets monthly.*



## STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1950

---

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Chief Tuberculosis Officer—*

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H. (Also *Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts*)

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer—*

RAYMOND J. DONALDSON, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Also *Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts from 2/1/50*)

*Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare—*

MRS. M. MARTIN WILLIAMS, M.B., CH.B.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer—*

ROBERT T. HICKS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Also *Certifying Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts*)

*Public Analyst\*—*

A. PRIDEAUX DAVSON, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

*Deputy Public Analyst\*—*

D. G. ALLEN, B.SC., F.R.I.C. (Appointed 1/3/50)

*Dental Surgeon†—*

J. P. WILSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.

*Sanitary Inspectors—*

H. S. DAVIES‡|| (*Chief Inspector*)

T. L. BOAST‡|| (*Deputy Chief Inspector*)

A. C. GOOD‡|| (*Meat and Food Inspector*)

S. A. TENCH‡

T. A. HARRIS‡|| (Also *Canal Boats and Common Lodging House Inspector*)

M. DE V. MERRIMAN‡

F. R. SMITH‡ (Commenced 2/1/50)

J. W. KENDALL‡ (Commenced 1/8/50)

*Student Sanitary Inspectors—*

K. R. ANDREWS (Resigned 30/4/50)

J. W. KENDALL (Until 1/8/50)

R. PULFORD (Appointed 1/10/50; formerly Clerk)

*Health Visitors¶—*

MISS S. M. WEEKS § (*Superintendent*)

MRS. F. H. SMITH (Retired 23/9/50)

MISS R. M. BRADY §

MISS A. E. NORGATE §

MISS E. HOWARD §

MISS A. B. PARKER §

MISS E. J. BUCKINGHAM §

MISS M. E. BOYD §

MRS. J. M. RENDELL § (Resigned 28/2/50)

MISS E. A. WILLIAMS §

MISS S. G. HANSFORD § (Commenced 1/5/50)

MISS D. SYMONDS § (Commenced 1/5/50)

MISS M. E. GRANT § (Commenced 1/8/50)

MISS E. HACKING § (Commenced 1/8/50)

*Student Health Visitors—*

MISS A. L. McWHIR (Resigned 18/4/50)  
 MISS M. E. GRANT (Until 1/8/50)  
 MISS S. G. HANSFORD (Until 1/5/50)  
 MISS D. SYMMONDS (Until 1/5/50)  
 MISS E. HACKING (9/1/50 to 1/8/50)

*Tuberculosis Visitors—*

MISS C. REESE (Transferred from Regional Hospital Board 1/4/50)  
 MRS. M. A. ALLSEBROOK (Transferred from Regional Hospital Board 1/4/50)

*Matron, Spencer Day Nursery—*

MRS. E. L. WHITLOCK (Resigned 29/12/50)

*Matron, Kingsthorpe Park Day Nursery—*

MISS M. A. WESTCOTT

*Organiser of Domestic Help—*

MRS. M. D. HARDING

*Mental Health Officer (Mental Deficiency)—*

MRS. K. M. WARD (Also Authorised Officer)

*Duly Authorised Officer and Mental Health Officer (Lunacy)—*

R. H. JOHNSON

*Handicraft Centre Staff—*

MRS. M. A. AXFORD (Supervisor; appointed 2/1/50—previously Assistant)  
 MRS. M. H. RUSH (Supervisor; resigned 13/1/50)  
 MISS I. L. BULLOCK (Assistant Supervisor; appointed 2/1/50)  
 MRS. M. E. PAYNE (nee ALDERMAN) (Commenced 1/2/50)  
 MISS M. J. FRYER (Commenced 13/2/50)

*Welfare Officer—*

MISS V. M. HARRISON

*Assistant Welfare Officer—*

J. D. BENOY (Commenced 3/7/50)  
 MISS E. E. BITCHENOR, B.A. (Resigned 31/5/50)

*Occupational Therapist—*

MISS M. LUNN (Commenced 2/10/50)

*Clerks—*

A. F. KNIGHT (Chief Clerk)  
 H. T. BOSWELL (Senior Clerk)  
 W. F. EALES (Resigned 4/11/50)  
 L. BLAKE  
 C. ADAMS  
 D. R. GROTHUSEN  
 L. W. GARNER  
 W. G. TOMALIN  
 R. N. RHODES (Commenced 17/11/50)  
 R. PULFORD (Commenced 2/1/50; Student Sanitary Inspector from 1/10/50)  
 G. A. WALLINGTON (Commenced 2/1/50)  
 MISS D. E. ADNITT (Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department)  
 MISS J. RICHARDSON (Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department)  
 MRS. T. F. WILLIAMS (Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department)  
 K. M. LINNELL (Mental Health Sub-Department; also Relief Authorised Officer)  
 MRS. H. M. ANDREWS (Domestic Help Sub-Department)

*General Duties, Health Office—*

A. W. BLASON

*Motor Driver—*

W. G. SMITH

*Disinfestation Officer—*

F. J. R. MISSIN

*Rat-catcher—*

W. E. J. DUNKLEY

---

The following Officers on the staff of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board rendered part-time service to Northampton County Borough Council :—

ERNEST T. W. STARKIE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*Consultant Chest Physician* from 10/9/50)NORMAN B. LAUGHTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (*Chest Physician* ; retired 10/9/50)MRS. B. D. CLARIDGE (*Tuberculosis Almoner* ; resigned 30/11/50)MISS C. REESE (*Tuberculosis Visitor* ; transferred to Local Authority 1/4/50)MRS. M. A. ALLSEBROOK (*Tuberculosis Visitor* ; transferred to Local Authority 1/4/50)

---

\* Part-time appointment.

† Senior School Dental Officer ; part time devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

‡ Holds Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Insititute.

|| Holds Certificate for Inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

§ Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.

¶ Health Visitors helped with school work from 1/10/50.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Latitude.....	52° 14' North	Longitude.....	0° 54' West
Height of Guildhall above general mean sea level (in feet) ....			252
Area of County Borough (in acres) .....			6,201
Population :—			
Census 1931 (before extension) .....			92,341
Census 1931 (including area added 1st April, 1932) .....			96,546
Registrar-General's Estimated Home Population (all ages) as at 30th June, 1950, including members of Armed Forces stationed in area .....			105,490
Number of Inhabited Houses :—			
Census 1931 .....			23,141
According to Rate Books (31st December, 1950) .....			30,900
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1931) .....			24,966
Rateable Value (31st December, 1950) .....			£819,486
Yield of One Penny Rate (31st December, 1950) .....			£3,239

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950

		TOTAL	M.	F.		
Live Births	{ Legitimate ....	1,416	720	696	}	Birth-rate 14.2
	{ Illegitimate	86	41	45		
	{ Total .....	1,502	761	741		
Adjusted Birth-rate (Area Comparability Factor 1.02)					.....	14.5
Stillbirths	{ Legitimate ....	31	16	15	}	Rate 0.33*
	{ Illegitimate	4	2	2		
	{ Total .....	35	18	17		
Deaths .....	1,263	619	644	—Death-rate 12.0		
Adjusted Death-rate (Area Comparability Factor 0.92)					.....	11.0
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth						1†
Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births :—						
Legitimate....		19.8	Illegitimate....	—	Total (28 deaths)	18.6

	NUMBER	RATE
Deaths from Measles .....	0	0.00
Deaths from Whooping Cough .....	0	0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria .....	0	0.00
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	28	0.27
Deaths from Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	10	0.09
Total Tuberculosis Deaths .....	38	0.36
Deaths from Cancer .....	216	2.04
Deaths from Influenza .....	11	0.10

\* 22.8 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births Registered.

† 0.65 per 1,000 Total Births Registered.



## I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

**Population.** (Table A, page 80). The Registrar-General estimated the home population at all ages of Northampton County Borough as at 30th June, 1950, to be 105,490, or 1,190 above his estimate for mid-year 1949. These two population estimates, however, are not strictly comparable, as the 1950 figure includes members of the armed forces stationed here, whereas the 1949 estimate refers to civilians only.

The natural increase of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of live births over deaths, for 1950 was 239, or 2·27 per thousand living.

Table A gives the population figures from 1911 onwards.

**Census, 1951.** The provisional figures in connection with the Census on the night of 8/9th April, 1951, were published in July, 1951. It may be of interest to compare the present population with that at the 1931 Census for the area within the present municipal boundary (making allowance for the additions to the County Borough on 1st April, 1932) :—

CENSUS	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
1951 .....	49,274	55,155	104,429	
1931 .....	45,733	50,813	96,546	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Increase .....	3,541	4,342	7,883	(8·2 per cent.)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

The Census populations from 1801 onwards were given on page 75 of the 1933 Annual Report.

**Births.** (Table 1, page 62). 1,502 live births (761 males, 741 females) were registered, giving a birth-rate of 14·2 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 15·8 for England and Wales and 17·6 for the 126 county boroughs and great towns, including the metropolitan boroughs. This is the lowest local rate since 1941.

Table 1 gives the birth-rates for the last decennium compared with those for England and Wales.

86 (5·7 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate. In England and Wales the percentage was 4·9.

The adjusted birth-rate for Northampton County Borough (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the Registrar-General's area comparability factor of 1·02) was 14·5.

**Deaths.** (Table 2, page 62, and Table C at end). 1,263 deaths (619 males, 644 females) were registered, equal to a death-rate of 12·0, compared with 11·6 for England and Wales and 12·3 for the great towns. Table 2 gives the local and national death-rates for the last ten years.

856 (67·8 per cent.) of the deaths related to elderly persons aged sixty-five years and upwards.

Table C at the end of this report, giving the causes of death in age-periods, was compiled from information supplied by the Registrar-General.



The adjusted death-rate for Northampton County Borough (calculated by multiplying the crude rate by the area comparability factor of 0.92) was 11.0.

**State of Employment.** Employment continued at a high level throughout 1950, little change in the position occurring during the year. Persons unemployed and registered at the Employment Exchange for employment on 11th December, 1950, were :—

Men (aged 18 years and over) .....	81
Women (aged 18 years and over).....	43
Total .....	<hr/> 124 <hr/>

Disabled persons unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions are not included in the above figures.

The men's register of 81 included 33 who were over fifty years of age. The number of registered disabled persons suitable for ordinary employment was 38.

At 11th December, 1950, 31 men and 32 women had been registered for less than two weeks.

Unemployment throughout the year was low, the percentage amongst the insured population being only 0.2 per cent.

The principal demands for men were in general engineering and the manufacture of vehicles, in transport and communications, in the distributive trades, and in public administration. The greatest demands for women were in the boot and shoe industry, in the hospital service, and in clothing manufacture.

**Meteorology.** (Table 4, page 63). The total rainfall for 1950 was 27.75 inches, *i.e.*, 6.55 inches more than in 1949 and 2.90 inches above the average for the past forty-six years, 1904 to 1949 inclusive. The wettest month was September and the driest January. The heaviest fall occurred on 20th November, when 1.10 inches were registered. The number of days on which 0.01 inch or more rain fell was 193.

The highest shade temperature recorded was 89.0°F. on 7th June. The lowest reading of the thermometer was 19.0°F. on 14th December. There were 48 cold nights, *i.e.*, nights when the temperature fell to 32°F. (freezing point) or below.

The prevailing wind was south-west on 149 days, north-west on 122, north-east on 56, and south-east on 38.

No records are available of the hours of bright sunshine locally, but the amount of sunshine was probably below average as the summer was poor.

**Other Statistics.** The notes on infant and maternal mortality, stillbirths, notifiable and other diseases, housing conditions, and other statistics usually included in the annual report, will be found under the headings referring to these matters.

Attention is also directed to the statistics on page 16, to Table A on page 80, and to Tables B and C at the end of this report.

## II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

**Health Staff.** A list of the officers of the Health Department appears on pages 13 to 15.

The staff employed in the school health service is listed in the Annual Report upon the School Health Service on page 83.

**Treatment Centres and Clinics.** A complete list is given below of clinics, etc., in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1950 :—

### ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. Mondays and Fridays, 9 a.m.

### POST-NATAL CLINIC

St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. First and Third Monday each month, 2 to 4 p.m. (Changed to 3 to 4 p.m. from 1/1/51).

### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

- (1) Abington Avenue (Congregational Church Rooms).  
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (2) Broadmead (Baptist Church Rooms).  
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (3) Dallington (Church of England School).  
Thursdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.  
(Changed to Spencer-Dallington Community Centre as from 1/3/51).
- (4) Doddridge Memorial (Congregational Church Rooms).  
Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (5) Far Cotton (St. Mary's Church Rooms).  
Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (6) Kingsley Park (Methodist Church Rooms).  
Mondays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (7) Kingsthorpe (Baptist Church Rooms).  
Tuesdays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (8) St. David's (Church Rooms).  
Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (9) St. Giles' Street (Infant Welfare Centre).  
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (10) St. Sepulchre's (Church Buildings).  
Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.
- (11) Wheatfield Road (Abington Community Centre).  
Fridays, 2 to 4.30 p.m.



**DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION CLINICS**

- (1) St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. Wednesdays, 9 to 11 a.m.  
(Changed to Mondays, 2 to 3 p.m., from 1/1/51).  
(Children under five years of age).
- (2) School Clinic, King Street. By appointment. (School children).

**MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC**

School Clinic, King Street. Weekdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 to 4.30 p.m. (Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon).

**DENTAL CLINIC**

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

**EYE CLINIC**

School Clinic, King Street. By appointment.

**\*ORTHOPTIC CLINIC**

Northampton General Hospital. School cases referred by Ophthalmic Surgeon.

**\*EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC**

Northampton General Hospital. Cases referred from School Clinic and Child Welfare Centres.

**\*ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC**

Manfield Orthopædic Clinic, Hazelwood Road. Cases referred through Child Welfare Centres or School Clinic.

**REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC**

School Clinic, King Street. Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings by appointment.

**SUNLIGHT CLINIC**

- (1) St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre. Cases referred from Child Welfare Centres.
- (2) School Clinic, King Street. School children by appointment.

**SPEECH CLINIC**

28 Billing Road. By appointment.

**CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC**

County Offices, Guildhall Road. By appointment.

**\*CHEST CLINIC (TUBERCULOSIS)**

Chest Clinic, 11 St. Matthew's Parade.

Routine sessions :—Tuesdays and Fridays from 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Session for workers :—Mondays from 6 p.m.

Session for diagnosis cases, contacts, etc. :—As arranged.

Sessions for artificial pneumothorax treatment :—Mondays and Wednesdays commencing 2.30 p.m.

**\*VENEREAL DISEASES**

Treatment Centre, Northampton General Hospital.

Males—Wednesdays 2 p.m. ; Fridays 6.30 p.m.

Females—Mondays 6.30 p.m. ; Fridays 12 noon (as from 2/3/51, Fridays 2.30 p.m.).

Clinics marked \* are under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

**National Health Service.** The Northampton County Borough Council's proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946, were approved by the Minister of Health during 1948, some with modifications mostly of a minor character.

A summary of the main proposals was given in the Annual Health Report for 1948.

No alterations or additions were made to them in 1949.

In the Annual Health Report for 1949, pages 20 to 23, the working of the local arrangements under Part III. of the National Health Service Act, 1946, were reviewed.

The only changes in 1950 were as follows :—

#### AMBULANCE SERVICES (Section 27)

A transport officer commenced duties with headquarters at Northampton General Hospital on 24th April, 1950. He receives all calls for transport from the local hospitals under the control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee, amounting to about half the ambulance work in Northampton County Borough, and arranges for patients having a common destination to travel together, etc.

In consequence of Section 24 of the National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949, whereby cases returning to the County from a hospital in the County Borough within three months of admission are chargeable to the County, the Northamptonshire County Council undertook their return home as from 22nd May, 1950, rather than the County Borough ambulances doing the removals and claiming the cost from the County Council. Here again the services of the Transport Officer were utilised. By the operation of this Section, the mileage of the County Borough ambulances was considerably reduced. (See statistics on page 22).

#### PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

On 24th July, 1950, the Minister of Health approved a modification of the Council's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care by the addition to the section dealing with tuberculosis of the following paragraph :—

“ The Local Health Authority intend to provide B.C.G. vaccination to be made available to persons who require protection in view of their known contact with tuberculous infection. The persons to be protected will be subjected to the appropriate tests and will be chosen by a physician with special knowledge and experience of tuberculosis, who, under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health, will be responsible for the necessary vaccination. Records of B.C.G. vaccination will be kept in such standard form as may be recommended by the Ministry of Health and information concerning these records will be supplied to the Ministry on request.”

Further reference is made to this subject on page 45.



**Home Nursing.** This service has been provided by the Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing on behalf of the Council since 5th July, 1948. During 1950, the Queen's Nurses paid 40,932 visits to 1,652 cases. There were seven whole-time and three part-time nurses on the staff at the end of the year.

**Ambulance Services.** The St. John Ambulance Brigade have operated the ambulance services on behalf of the Local Authority since 5th July, 1948. This arrangement covers infectious disease cases as well as general ambulance work and accidents.

The following summarises the work during 1950 :—

	AMBULANCES	CARS	TOTALS
Vehicles on 31/12/50 .....	7	1	8
Journeys .....	6,799	3,376	10,175
Patients carried .....	8,054	3,495	11,549
Accidents and other emergency journeys included above .....	396	24	420
Total mileage .....	59,534	37,889	97,423

Of the total mileage of 97,423, journeys within the County Borough amounted to 51,541 miles and those to destinations outside to 45,882. Journeys of 50 miles or more accounted for 25,264 miles of the 45,882.

The 1950 mileage of 97,423 compares with 125,550 in 1949 and 36,670 in 1948 (July to December).

The average monthly mileage in 1950 was 8,119, compared with 10,463 in 1949 and 6,247 in 1948.

On 31st December, 1950, the paid whole-time drivers and attendants numbered 9.

**Convalescence.** In accordance with the Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, thirteen persons each received two or three weeks recuperative convalescence. Most of them were sent to the South Coast. They were assessed to contribute towards the cost according to their means.

**Domestic Help.** The following information relates to the year ended 31st December, 1950, the second full year of the working of the Domestic Help Scheme inaugurated under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 :—

Administrative staff on 31st December, 1950 :—

Organiser .....	1	}	2
Clerk .....	1		

Home helps employed on 31st December, 1950 :—

Whole time .....	8	}	47
Part time .....	39		



Cases helped during 1950 :—

Maternity (including expectant mothers) .....	125	}	420
Tuberculosis .....	5		
Others .....	290		
(Weekly average of cases helped=111)			

Visits by Organiser :—

To home helps .....	70	}	280
To homes of patients .....	210		

The Organiser of Domestic Help addressed one meeting of a women's organisation in order to explain the scheme and recruit helpers.

Under the approved scheme, help can be provided for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. Applications should be made to the Medical Officer of Health. Charges appropriate to the means of the user will be made.

**Occupational Therapy.** On 2nd October, 1950, an occupational therapist commenced duties mainly concerned with tuberculous persons under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and aged, etc., persons in residential accommodation under Part III. of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The following cases were referred by medical practitioners during 1950 and they were all on prescription at the end of the year :—

Number of patients in Part III. Accommodation at St. Edmund's Hospital .....	20
Tuberculosis patients referred by Chest Clinic .....	6
Total .....	26

**Mental Health Services.** The Health Committee, acting through the Mental Services Sub-Committee, are responsible for the administration of legislation embodied in the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and Mental Deficiency Acts, as amended by the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The report for 1950 is incorporated in this volume (*see* Section IX. on pages 51 to 56).

**School Health Service.** The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer. The Annual Report upon the School Health Service is published on pages 81 to 99 and gives particulars of the staff employed and the work done during 1950.

**Welfare Services.** Reference should be made to Section X. on pages 56 to 61.

**Children's Homes, etc.** The following work was performed by the Health Department for the Children Committee :—

Visits by Medical Officers to Remand Home .....	52
Number of boys examined .....	733
Examinations by Medical Officers of boarded-out children .....	31
Visits by Medical Officers to Children's Homes .....	55
Number of children examined .....	435

**Laboratory Facilities.** (Table 13, page 73). These facilities remained as in the previous year and were quite adequate, most of the work in connection with food or the control of epidemic diseases, etc., being performed in the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital, free of charge to the Local Authority. Table 13 gives particulars of clinical bacteriology.

Water samples for bacteriological examination are submitted each week to the Devonport Pathological Laboratories, Greenwich.

**Maternity and Other Nursing Homes.** At the end of the year there were 4 nursing homes on the register, *viz* :—

Maternity homes .....	2
Mixed home .....	1
Home for mothers and babies .....	1

The last mentioned is St. Saviour's Home, situated in Manor Road, Kingsthorpe, and is managed by a committee of the Peterborough Diocesan Authorities, on which the County Borough Council are represented. This home is for unmarried mothers who are retained, along with their babies, in the institution for about four months, during which period they receive training in domestic duties as well as child management.

These homes contain 61 beds (including 43 for maternity cases). They are inspected at regular intervals by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the officer appointed by the Local Authority to carry out this duty. (*See* page 48).

One nursing home was exempted from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, *viz* :—Bethany Homestead Nursing Home.

**Legislation in Force.** Appended is a list of Local Acts and Orders, General Adoptive Acts, and Byelaws relating to public health in force in the County Borough :—

#### LOCAL ACTS AND ORDERS

Northampton Improvement Act, 1843.

Northampton Corporation Markets and Fairs Act, 1870.

Northampton Improvement Act, 1871.

The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Arundel, etc.) Act, 1876.

Northampton Corporation Act, 1882.

- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Act, 1892.
- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1893.
- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1900.
- Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1907.
- Northampton Corporation Act, 1911.
- Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1925.
- Northampton Extension Act, 1931.
- Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (Northampton) Act, 1932.
- The Northampton (Phoenix Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935.
- The Northampton (Tanner Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935.
- The Northampton (Spring Lane No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936.
- The Northampton (Nelson Street No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
- The Northampton (St. George's Square) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
- The Northampton (Paradise Row) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
- The Northampton (St. Edmund's Terrace No. 1A) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
- The Northampton (Cliff Row No. 1A) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
- The Northampton (Adelaide Place) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
- The Northampton (Chapel Place) Housing Confirmation Order, 1937.
- The Northampton (St. Mary's Street No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.
- The Northampton (St. Mary's Street No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.
- The Northampton (Dallington Road) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.
- The Northampton (Arundel Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.
- The Northampton (Welford Road) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.



The Northampton (High Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Brook Lane) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Kingswell Road) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Ash Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Kingswell Street No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Kingswell Street No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (St. Peter's Street, etc.) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Woolmonger Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton (Gregory Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1938.

The Northampton Corporation Act, 1943.

Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (Northampton) Act, 1948.

#### GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS

\*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 :—

Parts I., II., III., and V. (adopted 6th April, 1891) ;  
Part IV. (7th December, 1942).

\*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 :—

Part II., except s. 19 (adopted 3rd July, 1911) ;  
Part III. (s. 50 adopted on 28th August, 1912, s. 47 on 21st December, 1923, and remainder of sections on 21st March, 1932) ;  
Part IV., except s. 68 (21st March, 1932) ;  
Part V. (21st March, 1932) ;  
Part VI. (3rd July, 1911) ;  
Part X., s. 95 (14th November, 1922).

\*Public Health Act, 1925 :—

Parts II., III., IV., and V., except ss. 21, 25, 27, and 34 in Part II. and ss. 48 and 49 in Part IV. (adopted 8th March, 1926) ;  
Part II., s. 21 (15th May, 1926).

*\*NOTE.—Certain of the public health provisions of these Acts were repealed by the Public Health Act, 1936, and re-enacted in that Act as general legislation.*

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :—

Part I., s. 16 (1st June, 1949).



BYELAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—

Slaughterhouses (confirmed 1887, 1929, and 1932).  
 Cemeteries (1947).  
 Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Similar Structures used for Human Habitation (1914 and 1932).  
 Luggage Porters and Light Porters (1924).  
 Pleasure Grounds, &c. (1926 and 1933).  
 New Streets (1927 and 1932).  
 Nursing Homes (1929 and 1932).  
 Imposing on Occupier duties in connection with Removal of House Refuse (1932).  
 Common Lodging Houses (1932).  
 Parking Places (1936 and 1937).  
 Hackney Carriages (1948).  
 Nuisances from Snow, Filth, Ashes, &c., Keeping of Animals (1939).  
 Building (1939).

BYELAWS UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 :—

Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food ; Sale and Exposure for Sale in Open Air (1950).

BYELAWS UNDER MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT, 1882 :—

Good Rule and Government (1929).

### III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

**Water.** Particulars relating to the waterworks at Teeton and Hollowell and the sources of the public water supply of Northampton County Borough and district have been given in previous reports. The water is treated with charcoal for undesirable flavour, filtered, and chlorinated, so that it reaches a high degree of bacteriological purity.

This water undertaking is now managed by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, of which Northampton County Borough are a constituent authority.

It must be made quite clear, however, that under Section 28 of the Water Act, 1945, it is the duty of every local authority to take from time to time such steps as may be necessary for ascertaining the sufficiency and wholesomeness of water supplies within their district, etc.

94 samples collected from various points of supply within the County Borough were submitted to Dr. Arthur Davies of the Devonport Pathological Laboratories, Greenwich, and a satisfactory bacteriological report was received in each instance.

The average daily consumption of water in the County Borough is estimated to be about 25 gallons per head of the population.

Only a very few houses are not supplied direct from the public mains.

Approximately half the houses are without baths and 9,000 closets lack water-flushing apparatus.

Complaints were received from residents in the Towcester Road district of inadequacy of the water supply due to lack of pressure. The Council resolved that the attention of the Water Board be drawn to the urgency in providing an adequate supply of water for the residents in that district (Sanitary Services Sub-Committee minute, 6-12-50). In consequence of this resolution, I understand that the Water Engineer recommended his Board to install an extra booster pump for the Far Cotton area.

**Drainage and Sewerage.** The sewerage system of the County Borough was described in the report for 1933 after the construction of the new outfall sewer and the works at Ecton, where after screening and sedimentation the sewage is subjected to land treatment and finally discharged into the River Nene. The effluent before discharge is under constant supervision and examination by the resident chemist.

There are still about 80 premises in the County Borough which are drained by cesspools or septic tanks, but the majority are properties on the outskirts. A scheme has been agreed for the abolition of cesspools for a group of sixteen houses in Boughton Green Road, which will be connected with the main drainage. These were of the worst type and presented a potential danger to health. Eight houses in Weedon Road were similarly dealt with.

**Rivers and Streams.** At no time was that portion of the River Nene which flows through Northampton in such a state as to give rise to any nuisance.

**Public Cleansing.** This continues to be efficiently carried out under the direction of the Borough Engineer. Collection of household refuse and salvage is made twice weekly.

**Sanitary Inspection.** (Tables 5 and 6, pages 64 to 66). The work of the sanitary inspectors is summarised in Table 5.

There were six drainage reconstructions (*see* Table 6).

**Shops and Offices.** During 1950 no premises were referred to the Department by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for action under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

During routine inspections, seven contraventions were found ; these were remedied.

**Smoke Abatement.** Owing to the staple industries being of a light character and to the extensive use of electricity and gas as motive power, there is no real smoke problem in Northampton such as is known nationally, but complaints do arise occasionally and during the year 123 observations were made. The premises generally which cause trouble



are those which are badly sited, either in low-lying localities or in semi-residential areas. Poor quality fuel is often responsible. Improved methods of stoking and operating boilers, however, have seldom failed to effect a remedy.

There are no byelaws in operation in the County Borough relating to the emission of black smoke.

**Swimming Baths and Pools.** Northampton is very well supplied with swimming facilities, both open air and indoor, the Public Baths, Upper Mounts, being a splendid example of a modern bathing establishment, whilst the open-air swimming pool, commonly called Midsummer Meadow Baths, is a very large sheet of water with pleasant surroundings. There is also an indoor bath at Barry Road School, now provided with a new boiler system and chlorination plant.

A sample of swimming bath water from a private pool proved to be unsatisfactory. Advice was given concerning adjustment of the chlorination plant; subsequently a check sample was all right.

**Disinfestation Service.** The municipal disinfestation service continued to deal with insect pest problems of all types. Materials used are DDT solutions and Gammexane powders, solutions, and smoke generating compositions. The solutions are applied by 30 lb. pressure and electric sprays. Powders are applied by specially made dust blowers, although in some instances large floor areas have been treated by sweeping powder across the surface. Bedding, etc., is dealt with in a steam disinfector.

Charges :—For ordinary dwellinghouses, a flat rate of five shillings per room, with a maximum charge of £2 per house. For infestations of bed bugs and fleas, which are certified by the sanitary inspectors as requiring attention in the public interest, no charge is made.

Treatment of business premises is carried out by contract or after survey and estimate of cost has been prepared for special solutions which may have to be purchased or made up to deal with the particular problem.

The information below regarding the eradication of bed bugs is set out in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

- (1) During 1950, infestations of bed bugs were found in 26 Council houses and 21 other houses.
- (2) Methods of disinfestation employed—*See first paragraph.*
- (3) The furniture of tenants from bug-infested houses is treated before removal into new houses. 9 such treatments were carried out.
- (4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Disinfestation Officer under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.
- (5) Remedial measures are explained to tenants when premises are treated, so as to prevent re-infestation; 64 check visits were made.



**Schools.** The sanitary condition of schools was kept under observation.

**Canal Boats.** The following is extracted from the annual report under Section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, prepared for the Ministry of Health. The number of boats inspected during 1950 was 88. No registration certificates were produced for 13 boats and the remainder were registered to carry 241 adults. The actual number of occupants was 122 adults and 47 children. Minor repairs were required on 16 boats, 21 required repainting, 16 needed issue or replacement of registration certificates, 12 had indistinct registration markings, and one boat was morally overcrowded. No legal proceedings were necessary. No case of infectious disease was notified and no boat was detained for disinfection. No boats were registered during the year; the number on the register, and believed to be in use, is three.

**Common Lodging Houses.** At the end of the year there were only two common lodging houses on the register, *viz* :—

PREMISES	ACCOMMODATION (MEN)
38/40 Compton Street .....	8
5 St. Andrew's Street .....	34
	—
Total .....	42
	—

The Inspector of Common Lodging Houses kept these premises under frequent supervision. He made 102 visits; 16 contraventions were found and remedied.

**Factories.** Table 9 (page 68) gives particulars of work done under the Factories Act, 1937, in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Offensive Trades.** At the end of December, 1950, there were twelve names on the register, *viz* :—

Fat melter .....	1
Rag and bone dealers .....	8
Bone dealer .....	1
Tripe boiler .....	1
Tripe boiler, fat melter, and gut scraper .....	1

All these offensive trades were kept under supervision by the district sanitary inspectors and were conducted satisfactorily, except for a major nuisance at the fat melter's premises. This was due to a breakdown in plant coinciding with the peak killing period and hot weather, with the result that large amounts of offal accumulated. The management did everything possible to co-operate and removed tons of this decomposing offal to other factories as far away as Pontefract. Installation of new plant and other improvements are in hand.

**Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.** There are no tent or shack dwellers permanently in the County Borough. One camping site of twenty-five acres on the outskirts of the town is licensed for use by not more than five trailer caravans. Municipal car parks are occasionally used by variety artistes and circus performers.

**Premises controlled by Byelaws, etc.** Particulars of these, excepting the above-mentioned, will be found in Section V. (pages 35 to 40) dealing with food, as they comprise dairies, bakehouses, slaughter-houses, ice cream shops, etc.

**Rag Flock.** The object of the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928, is to prevent the use in furniture of flock, etc., made from material which has been contaminated. With a view to preventing this occurring, a certain chemical standard is prescribed below which the rag flock must not fall if it is to be used in the furniture trade. One sample was taken as a result of a complaint and was found by the Public Analyst to be satisfactory.

**Rat Repression.** The full-time Rat-catcher works under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. His advice and help are at the service of any ratepayer free of charge on application being made to the Health Office.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of rodent control were used to advantage, in addition to dogs and ferrets. 1,447 visits were made in 1950 by the Rat-catcher for this purpose, in addition to 870 visits by the district sanitary inspectors, and 1,792 actual rat bodies were destroyed.

With the co-operation of the Borough Engineer, test baiting of sewers was recommenced and will be continued during 1951.

Treatments for mice are carried out on a contract basis for business premises and also on complaint.

**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.** 17 informal samples were taken during 1950, all of which proved to be genuine. No complaints were received and the few local firms and manufacturers did not warrant formal procedure under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, the informal samples being taken merely as checks.

#### IV.—HOUSING

**Council Houses.** The present position of the municipal housing schemes is given below :—

Number of Council houses completed during 1950 .....	292
Total number of houses erected for the Corporation up to 31st December, 1950 .....	6,060
The above figures do not include 250 temporary bungalows.	



**Other New Buildings.** The following private building operations, plans for which had been approved by the Council, were carried out during the year :—

Dwellinghouses erected under licence (private enterprise) ....	61
Extensions to dwellinghouses .....	61
Conversion of houses into flats (number of family units) .....	28
New shops with living accommodation over .....	2
Conversion of first floor of shop into flat .....	1
Conversion of house into hostel for aged persons .....	1
Conversion of house into convalescent home .....	1
Conversion of house into offices and flat .....	1
New shop fronts .....	6
Alterations and extensions to shops .....	16
New offices .....	3
Conversion of part of house into cafe .....	1
New factories .....	3
Extensions or alterations to factories, warehouses, etc. ....	52
New commercial garages and workshops .....	4
Extensions to commercial garages .....	7
Private garages .....	119
Extensions to private garages .....	5
Water closets and lavatories .....	6
Miscellaneous .....	15

**Housing Acts.** (Tables 7 and 8, pages 66 and 67). Twenty-eight houses were represented under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as being in such a state as to be unfit for human occupation (*see* Table 7). Table 8 gives the condition at the end of 1950 of those houses represented during recent years which had not been finally dealt with.

The staff made 39 visits of house-to-house inspection under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.

During 1950 a concentrated effort was made to deal with property entirely unfit for human habitation, but progress was slow owing to the lack of alternative accommodation. The policy has been to inspect the worst houses and deal with them under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and to seek the co-operation of the Housing Committee to rehouse the tenants. The first list was prepared in January, 1950, and contained 28 houses, 20 of which had been vacated and either closed or demolished by the end of the year. Greater priority should be given to rehousing persons from condemned houses and a definite allocation of houses per year should be made for this purpose to enable a plan to be adopted. If something on these lines is not done, the standard of housing cannot be raised, as this is judged by "black areas" more than by new estates.

**Public Health Acts.** Table 5 (page 64) gives particulars of the work of the sanitary inspectors under these Acts.



Generally speaking, essential repairs only have been requested under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936 ; it is unreasonable and often impossible to require repairs to property of a major calibre because of low rentals and lack of funds in the estate. With this in mind it has been the policy to leave the tenant with the onus of renewing worn out decoration.

**Prosecutions.** Legal proceedings were necessary on two occasions to enforce the repair of property.

Other prosecutions are dealt with in paragraphs headed " Seizure of Unsound Food " on page 36 and " Sampling of Food and Drugs " on page 38.

**Overcrowding.** Cases of overcrowding continue to be brought to notice. There were 42 known cases, involving 273 persons, at the end of 1950, most of them being of a minor character when measured by legal standards.

**Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.** The waiting list for Council houses on 9th December, 1950, comprised 4,551 applicants, classified as follows :—

Living in rooms (local) .....	2,758
Tenants of houses (local) .....	791
Resident outside the County Borough .....	568
Awaiting marriage .....	56
Applicants for flats with one bedroom .....	255
Applicants for single persons' flats .....	23
Applicants for aged persons' dwellings .....	100

**Housing Statistics.** The particulars for 1950 are set out below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses.*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	1,424
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .....	39
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	28
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	672

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	366
--	-----

### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

#### A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0

#### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	365
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	256
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0

#### C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	17
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	4

#### D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	0

### 4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year .....	42
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	273*

B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	36
---	----

C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	30
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	176*

D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding .....	Nil
--	-----

E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report .....	†
---	---

\* Equivalent number of units=218 and 144½ respectively.

† See paragraph on "Overcrowding" on page 33.



**Other Housing Matters.** Reference should be made to Section III. "Sanitary Circumstances" for other information bearing on housing.

The estimated number of inhabited houses in the County Borough on 31st December, 1950, was 30,900. For a population of 105,490 this is equivalent to an average of 3·4 persons per house.

## V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Milk and Dairies.** With the coming into operation of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, the register of milksellers was reconstituted under the new headings. At the end of 1950 it comprised the following entries of premises, etc., for which the Local Authority are still responsible for registration and supervision :—

Dairies .....	47
Milk distributors .....	167

Only three farms are producing milk in the County Borough: the supervision of these premises is now the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**Designated Milk.** The following licences were in operation at the end of 1950 :—

### Tuberculin Tested Milk

Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "tuberculin tested" (including six bottling establishments) .....	20
---	----

### Pasteurised Milk

Dealer's (pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation "pasteurised" .....	7
Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "pasteurised" .....	37

### Sterilised Milk

Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation "sterilised" .....	116
--	-----

404 samples of milk were submitted for examination during 1950, *viz*:—7 tuberculin tested, 348 pasteurised, and 49 sterilised. Nine samples of pasteurised milk failed to pass the methylene blue test.

All the pasteurised samples were submitted to the phosphatase test; 23 did not reach the required standard. All the samples of sterilised milk were subjected to the turbidity test; with one exception they were satisfactory.

Particulars regarding the defaulting samples were reported to the Area Milk Officer, as requested by the Ministry of Food.



**Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.** Four samples of raw tuberculin tested milk were submitted in 1950 for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All passed the guinea pig test.

**Meat and Food Inspection.** (Tables 10 and 11, pages 70 and 71). All the sanitary inspectors take part in meat and food inspection, especially those with the Meat and Food Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and one sanitary inspector does full-time work relative to meat inspection.

One hundred per cent. inspection was maintained during the year: it was still necessary, however, to work outside normal office hours in order to meet the requirements of the trade.

Ideal slaughtering conditions cannot prevail until all slaughtering is carried out under one roof and the need for a public abattoir in Northampton is very great.

Tables 10 and 11 give particulars of food condemned. Of the 118 tons of food condemned as unfit for human consumption, 114½ tons were processed into tallow, soap, soap base, glue, bone grease, gelatine, industrial glycerine, fertilisers, etc., and the remaining 3½ tons, together with tins and jars of foodstuffs, were salvaged for animal feeding.

The Government control of slaughtering, which came into force on 15th January, 1940, continued throughout the year. The number of animals slaughtered during 1950 was 39,883 in the Government slaughterhouses and 52 under cottagers' licences; etc. In addition, 2,476 tons of imported meat and 175 tons of canned corned meat passed through the distributing depots, only a small proportion being condemned for store staleness, mould, etc.

At the request of the Ministry of Food, all bovine carcasses were inspected for signs of *cysticercus bovis* (tapeworm); 57 instances of minor localised infections were discovered, but no carcase meat was condemned on this account.

The amount of fish surrendered because of rail delay during the year totalled approximately 1½ tons and considering the quantity handled this is deemed satisfactory.

The methods employed in the transportation of meat have shewn improvement during the past year, due largely to pressure brought to bear by the Health Department, and may now be considered satisfactory.

The meat depot itself requires adequate premises. During the peak killing period insufficient hanging space for offal results in some loss. The meat depot would be more conveniently sited at a central abattoir.

**Seizure of Unsound Food.** There were four formal seizures of unsound food, details of which are given below:—

- (1) Portion of Russian slice containing a piece of tobacco. Vendor warned.
- (2) Tin of tomatoes containing a copper coin. Warned.
- (3) Portion of cake containing a fly. Warned.
- (4) Three packets of pudding mixture, exposed for sale on a stall in the open market, infested with weevils. Vendor fined £10.

In addition the stall-holder concerned in the court case was fined £1 for not having his name and address legibly and conspicuously displayed as required by Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

**Slaughterhouses.** At the end of the year there were 29 slaughterhouses on the register. These are licensed annually under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but only four of them are now in use, *viz*:—Ransome Road, 1A Oliver Street, 8 Regent Square, and Cattlemarket, *i.e.*, those requisitioned and operated under Government control. The rest are closed. The slaughterhouse in Oliver Street is only used in emergency.

A steam boiler and scalding tank have been installed at the Cattlemarket Slaughterhouse and the wall surfaces of the offal and hanging room improved.

During 1950 these three requisitioned slaughterhouses were in constant use and supplied meat to Birmingham, Coventry, Leicester, Northampton, Nuneaton, and several rural districts surrounding Northampton.

**Meat Regulations.** The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 to 1948, amongst other things, lay upon the owner or slaughterer of animals in an emergency out of hours (accidents, etc.) the onus of giving to the Health Department notice of the slaughter so that the carcase can be examined by the Meat and Food Inspector. 44 such notices were received during 1950.

**Slaughter of Animals.** At the end of 1950 the names of 60 slaughtermen were on the register kept under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

**Grading and Marking of Foodstuffs.** The sanitary inspectors continue to carry out the duties imposed by the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 and 1926, and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, 1928 and 1931, and the numerous Orders made thereunder.

**Sale of Food Regulations.** The labelling requirements and standards prescribed by various Orders of the Ministry of Food are kept in mind by the sanitary inspectors when sampling under the Food and Drugs Act.

**Bakehouses.** At the end of the year there were 50 bakehouses on the register. The inspectors paid 168 visits to these premises, when 14 minor infringements (chiefly want of whitewashing) were discovered and subsequently remedied.

**Butter and Margarine.** Under Section 34 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the following registrations were in operation at the end of 1950:—

Butter factories .....	2
Wholesale dealers in margarine .....	24



**Ice Cream.** At the end of 1950, the following registrations of ice cream premises were in operation :—

GROUP I.	Storing and selling prepacked ice cream .....	191
GROUP II.	Storing and selling bulk ice cream .....	15
GROUP III.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling cold mix ice cream .....	22
GROUP IV.	Manufacturing, storing, and selling hot mix ice cream .....	8
Total .....		<hr/> 236 <hr/>

75 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Visits to premises numbered 106.

**Food Premises.** Systematic inspection of all food premises is carried out and the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are rigidly enforced. Byelaws under Section 15 of this Act were confirmed by the Minister of Food on 16th August, 1950, and came into operation in Northampton County Borough on 18th September, 1950.

Codes of practice are being prepared for each food trade and it is hoped that these will be discussed with each trade before being adopted. The main difficulty arises in the fried fish trade, where it will be necessary for structural alterations to be effected at many premises before they can possibly comply with any reasonable standard.

**Licensed Premises.** The survey of licensed premises continued during 1950 and of the 173 such premises in the County Borough, 76 have been inspected. 44 were up to a good standard and no action was necessary. Informal letters were sent in respect of the other 32 premises requesting works to be executed and contraventions remedied.

**Food Poisoning.** Three cases of food poisoning were notified, all being young children suffering from a Salmonella infection. Two cases occurred in June and one in August and there was no known connection between them.

The attack-rate was 0·03 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·17 for England and Wales.

**Sampling of Food and Drugs.** (Table 12, page 72). 283 samples (including 75 informal) were taken by the sanitary inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The nature of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in Table 12. Eleven of them (3·9 per cent.) were found to be not genuine. One of these was an informal sample. The action taken regarding the ten formal samples found to be not genuine was as follows :—

Sample No. 35. Pork sausage meat, 24·2 per cent. deficient in meat. Fined £5 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.

No. 56. Beef sausage, 32·0 per cent. deficient in meat. Fined £5 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.



No. 57. Pork sausage, 12·6 per cent. deficient in meat. Warning letter sent to vendor.

No. 58. Savoury sausage. A cereal product, largely, if not entirely, wheat; no meat detected: use of word "sausage" unjustifiable. (*See* No. 113 below).

No. 84. Baking powder. Contained only 5·4 per cent. available carbon dioxide instead of 8·0 per cent.; probably old stock as it had caked. Warned.

No. 92. Sterilised milk, 51·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Case dismissed.

No. 102. Milk, 46·3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Case dismissed.

No. 108. Sterilised milk, 9·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Case dismissed.

No. 113. Sausage. A cereal product (*see* No. 58 above). Fined £2.

No. 144. Beef sausage. Contained 0·27 per cent. of boric acid preservative. Warned.

The average fat content of the 140 samples of genuine milk was 3·49 per cent. and the non-fatty solids 8·82 per cent., both figures being well above the minimum prescribed in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Preservatives were not detected in any of the milks sent for analysis.

**Preservatives, etc.** One infringement of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1948, came to the notice of the Department during the year—*see* report on sample number 144 (beef sausage) in preceding paragraph.

No action was taken under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 to 1948, or the Public Health (Dried and Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1943.

One sample of dried milk was taken and found to comply with the requirements of the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 to 1948.

**Chemical Work.** No change was made in the arrangements for chemical examinations made on behalf of the Health Department. This work is carried out by the Public Analyst to the County Borough, A. Prideaux Davson, Esq., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst's Laboratory, The Public Health Centre, Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.1.

**Bacteriological Work.** No change occurred in the arrangements for bacteriological examination of food at the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital, until 1st September, 1950, when samples of milk for the methylene blue, phosphatase, and turbidity tests were also sent there instead of to the Northamptonshire County Council's Laboratory.

*See also* paragraphs on Designated Milk, page 35; Tubercle Bacilli in Milk, page 36; and Ice Cream, page 38.

**Shell-fish.** Only mussels from relaying stations under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are allowed to be sold in the County Borough. All consignments of mussels arriving in Northampton are notified to the Health Department and all bags inspected to ensure that the seal is intact. No samples were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year.

**Watercress.** It is estimated that about seventy tons of watercress are sold annually in Northampton. The chief sources of supply are Berkhamsted, Bourne End, and Watford in Hertfordshire, Andover in Hampshire, and Stamford in Lincolnshire. There has been no reason to suspect the purity of the supply.

## VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

**Measles.** 1,651 notifications of measles were received. The attack-rate for Northampton was 15·65, while for England and Wales it was 8·39. There were no deaths.

**Whooping Cough.** 200 notifications of whooping cough were received. The attack-rate was 1·90; for England and Wales it was 3·60. There were no deaths.

Prophylactic whooping cough vaccine, which has been used for some years at the day nurseries, etc. (see page 50), was made available to general practitioners free of charge from 20th February, 1950. A combined diphtheria-pertussis prophylactic was also placed at their disposal.

**Influenza.** This is not a notifiable disease, consequently knowledge of its incidence is not very exact. Eleven deaths were certified as due to influenza, giving a death-rate of 0·10, the same as for England and Wales.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.** This disease is commonly called "infantile paralysis." Under new Regulations operative from 1st January, 1950, the term includes cases formerly notified separately as acute polioencephalitis; furthermore, cases have to be differentiated between paralytic and non-paralytic. "Paralytic" means that there are, or have been, signs of weakness or paralysis of muscles, either permanent or transient. "Non-paralytic" denotes that there have been no such signs.

Sixteen cases were notified (7 paralytic, 9 non-paralytic), equal to an attack-rate of 0·15 (England and Wales 0·18). Four cases died. Five notifications and three deaths referred to persons not ordinarily resident in Northampton County Borough. The local death-rate was 0·01; for England and Wales it was 0·02.



With one exception these cases occurred during a period of four months from the end of July to the end of November and, in accordance with the usual practice, weekly bulletins were issued to registered medical practitioners acquainting them of the incidence.

**Meningococcal Infection.** There was one notification, which related to a boy of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years, who recovered after treatment at Northampton General Hospital.

**Typhoid Fever.** No cases of typhoid or paratyphoid were notified in Northampton during 1950.

**Dysentery.** Eleven cases of Sonne dysentery and one bacillary dysentery were notified. The cases occurred with one exception amongst children under six years of age and nine were in a children's home.

**Erysipelas.** 29 cases of erysipelas were notified. The local attack-rate was 0·27, while for England and Wales it was 0·17.

**Smallpox.** No suspected cases of smallpox came to the notice of the Health Department during 1950, although several contacts were under observation in the County Borough.

**Vaccination.** Under the arrangements in accordance with the National Health Service there were 368 vaccinations (including 201 under one year of age) and 194 re-vaccinations during 1950. No cases were specially reported of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis.

During 1950 no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

**Scarlet Fever.** 217 notifications of scarlet fever were received. The local attack-rate was 2·06, while that for England and Wales was 1·50. 146 of these cases were treated in Harborough Road Hospital.

**Diphtheria.** No cases of diphtheria were notified in the County Borough during 1950. This is the second year in succession that no case has been recorded. The attack-rate for England and Wales was again low—0·02 per thousand.

This is a remarkable record for a town of over 105,000 inhabitants. It is reasonable to infer that immunisation is largely responsible for this happy state of affairs.

**Immunisation against Diphtheria.** The number of children under five years of age who received two injections (0·2 and 0·5 c.c.) of the prophylactic (A.P.T.) was 1,063; similarly, 85 children aged between five and fifteen were dealt with, making a total of 1,148 who completed the course during 1950. 493 children received reinforcing injections.



There is record that 4,467 children under five years of age, of an estimated population of 8,910 in this age-group, had completed a full course of immunisation up to 31st December, 1950, equal to 50·1 per cent. In the age-group five to fourteen years inclusive the number immunised was 10,506 out of an estimated population of 13,300, or 79·0 per cent.

*See also note under heading " Whooping Cough " on page 40.*

**Pneumonia.** 48 notifications of primary or post-influenzal pneumonia were received. The local attack-rate was 0·46, while the corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0·70. 48 deaths were ascribed to pneumonia, giving a local death-rate from this cause of 0·46 ; for England and Wales the rate was also 0·46.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** 67 notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received. 33 of these related to out-of-town cases not notified in their own areas. The attack-rate per thousand total births was 43·59, compared with 5·81 for England and Wales. Six cases were treated at St. Edmund's Hospital and 61 at the General Hospital.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** No case of ophthalmia neonatorum has been notified in Northampton during the last three years.

**Venereal Diseases.** The Special Clinic for venereal diseases held at Northampton General Hospital is under the administrative control of the Northampton and District Hospital Management Committee.

The times at which the clinics are held at Northampton General Hospital are now as follows :—

Males—Wednesdays, 2 p.m. ; Fridays, 6.30 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 6.30 p.m. ; Fridays, 2.30 p.m.

During the whole of 1950, new cases from Northampton County Borough totalled 134 (20 syphilis, 19 gonorrhœa, and 95 other conditions).

**Cancer.** (Table 3, page 62). The number of cancer deaths in Northampton during 1950 was 216, giving a local death-rate from this cause of 2·04 ; for England and Wales it was 1·99. Table 3 gives comparable figures for the last ten years.

**Bacteriology.** Table 13, page 73, gives particulars of clinical bacteriology. No change was made in the arrangements for carrying out bacteriological work for the Department, all of which, with the exception of water analysis, was done at the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital.

**Disinfection.** The number of articles dealt with at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road, was 777.

**Scabies.** Treatment of scabies at Miller's Meadow Slipper Baths, St. Andrew's Road, continued until 29th July, 1950, when the Centre was closed owing to the small number of patients not justifying the expense. Only three County Borough patients were treated with benzyl benzoate—two males and one female, who made eleven attendances.

## VII.—TUBERCULOSIS

**Notifications.** (Tables 15 to 17, pages 74 to 76). During the year, 94 persons were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 76 cases were respiratory and 18 non-respiratory. Their classification and age-groups are shewn in Tables 15 and 17. In addition, 9 cases already notified in other areas came into the County Borough.

Table 16 gives the occupations of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

**Deaths.** (Table 14, page 74). The number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis per thousand of the population in 1950 were as follows :—

	NO. OF DEATHS	DEATH- RATES
Respiratory tuberculosis .....	28	0·27
Other forms .....	10	0·09
Totals .....	38	0·36

The total rate of 0·36 is the same as for 1949 and is the lowest on record for the County Borough.

The death-rate for all forms for England and Wales in 1950 was also 0·36 (respiratory 0·32, other forms 0·04).

Table 14 gives the total tuberculosis death-rates for Northampton and for England and Wales during the last ten years.

**Revision of Register.** Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, the names of 27 notified persons were removed from the register in 1950, these consisting of :—

- (a) 1 in whom the diagnosis had not been established ;
- (b) 26 where the patient might be regarded as having recovered.

On 31st December, 1950, there were 803 names on the Medical Officer of Health's register, 654 relating to respiratory and 149 to non-respiratory patients.

The number on the register of the Chest Clinic on that date was 757.

**Extra Nourishment.** Extra nourishment in the form of milk, sometimes also oil and malt, were made by the Health Committee to 49 patients. Additional milk and other extra nourishment was also provided through the funds of the Care Committee.



**Park Workers.** At the beginning of 1950, two men were employed on light duties under this scheme. Three were taken on and one went off work, leaving a total of four at the end of the year.

**Housing.** Housing has always been an important factor with respect to the incidence and spread of tuberculosis. In these days, when bed shortage and sanatorium waiting lists are the rule, the risks of unsatisfactory accommodation are increased, though mitigated as far as possible by the willing co-operation of the Housing Committee. In December, 1950, the number of tuberculous persons living in Council houses was 276.

**Care Work.** The need for care work becomes increasingly apparent and much valuable help is provided by the Care Committee. The Christmas Seal Sale realised the sum of £346 3s. 10d. The Chairman's special Christmas Appeal brought in £39 6s. 0d. The grant of £200 from the County Borough Council was augmented by voluntary donations to the extent of £65 10s. 0d. The money has gone to the assistance of patients and their families in providing clothing, bedding, footwear, extra nourishment, and medical comforts. The thirteenth annual report on the Care Committee's work was issued in June, 1951.

**Almoner's Department.** Many domestic and personal problems were dealt with by the Almoner on behalf of patients and co-operation with various voluntary and statutory bodies took place in their interests. The Almoner interviewed 1,024 people at the Clinic and paid 399 home visits.

**Rehabilitation.** The Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour was again helpful in assisting patients, unable to return to their former employment, to new and suitable work. Four patients took a course of vocational training at the Ministry's Training Centre at Leicester—one in draughtsmanship, one in tailoring, and two in watch and clock repairing.

In addition to these four, details are given below of the number of patients known to the Chest Clinic who returned to work and the channels of their re-employment :—

Work found by Ministry of Labour .....	8
Work found by patients themselves or resumed with previous employer .....	41
Work obtained through Almoner .....	2
	—
Total .....	51
	—

**Mass Miniature Radiography.** Details were given in the previous report of the fourth survey in Northampton County Borough during the period June to October, 1949.

There was no survey in 1950. It is anticipated that the next survey may take place in the County Borough towards the end of 1951.



The Oxford Regional Hospital Board have purchased 1 Billing Road, Northampton, for use as headquarters for the Mass Radiography Unit. Certain structural alterations are being made to make the premises suitable as a working base for future surveys in Northampton County Borough.

**Chest Clinic.** Below are given some statistics of work at the Clinic which have reference to care and preventive work in tuberculosis :—

**CHEST PHYSICIAN :—**

Visits to patients in their homes .....	194
Contacts examined .....	682
(Of these, 12 were subsequently notified)	—

**TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS :—**

Investigation in cases of :—

Respiratory tuberculosis .....	77
Other forms .....	21
Deaths .....	6
	—
Revisits and other investigations .....	1,531
	—
Total .....	1,635
	—

**LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.** Specimens for examination were investigated at the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton General Hospital. Data with regard to these are given below :—

Cases investigated .....	396
Results of examination for tubercle bacilli in sputum, urine, pleural effusions, pus, etc. :—	
Positive .....	63
Negative .....	428
	—
Guinea-pig inoculations .....	491
	26
Cultures .....	8

**B.C.G. Vaccination.** Much has appeared in the press about the possibility of immunising against tuberculosis by means of preventive vaccines. In most Western European countries and in America work has been carried out in this field for many years, but was prevented in this country by the Ministry of Health banning the importation of the necessary vaccine, which is known as B.C.G.

At long last this policy has been reversed and limited supplies of B.C.G. are now available. At present, however, vaccination may only be offered to hospital staffs and to regular contacts of infectious cases of tuberculosis.

As mentioned on page 21, the Minister of Health approved in July, 1950, the Council's proposals relative to this work. The local scheme commenced in October, when eighteen members of the female staff of a hospital were immunised. Much progress is being made in 1951 and will be recorded in the next report.

**Tuberculosis Regulations, etc.** It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which relate to persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

There was no case of compulsory removal to hospital, under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

### VIII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

**Infant Mortality.** (Tables 18 and 19, pages 76 and 77). There were 28 infant deaths, the infant mortality being 18·6 per thousand related live births registered, which is easily the lowest rate ever recorded in Northampton County Borough. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 29·8 and for the great towns 33·8. Table 18 gives the infant mortality for England and Wales and Northampton for the last ten years for comparison.

The infant deaths are classified by cause in Table 19.

**Notification of Births.** (Tables 20 and 21, pages 77 and 78). 1,502 live births were registered, the birth-rate being 14·2, compared with 15·8 for England and Wales. 35 stillbirths were also registered.

2,500 live births and 68 stillbirths were notified, making a total of 2,568 (*see* Table 20). Table 21 shews the sources of notification.

1,444 births were investigated by the health visitors; 7 of these were non-notified. They also visited 20 other births but no information was available. The remaining births occurred either in larger houses, or the mothers, resident outside the County Borough, came here for their confinements and returned home later.

561 babies (including stillborn babies) were born of primiparæ.

**Stillbirths.** 35 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 0·33 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·37 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (including stillbirths) registered was 22·8, while for England and Wales it was 22·6.

68 stillbirths were notified, 34 relating to mothers from surrounding areas. The remaining 34 stillbirths were investigated. 15 of these occurred in primigravida. In 18 cases labour was premature.

## CAUSES OF STILLBIRTH

Maternal .....	15
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia .....	3
Chronic pyelitis and hypertension .....	1
Hypertension .....	1
Rhesus factor .....	2
Accidental hæmorrhage .....	4
Toxæmia .....	3
Mitral stenosis—cardiac failure .....	1
Fœtal .....	6
Hydrocephalic .....	1
Anencephalic .....	3
Multiple abnormalities .....	1
Effusion into pleural cavities .....	1
Accidents of labour .....	4
Persistent occipito posterior .....	1
Tonic contraction of uterus .....	1
Fœtal distress—intra-partum death .....	1
Intra-partum hæmorrhage .....	1
Cause unknown .....	9
	(Premature 5)
Fœtus fresh .....	4
Fœtus macerated .....	5

**Health Visiting.** Eleven whole-time health visitors were on the staff at the end of 1950, which was two below the establishment in the approved scheme under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. From 1st October, 1950, part of their time was devoted to work in the School Health Service under a co-ordinated scheme.

22,278 visits in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare were paid during 1950 :—

To expectant mothers :—

First visits .....	466
Total visits .....	543

To children under one year of age :—

First visits .....	1,439
Total visits .....	9,246

To children from one to five years of age :—

Total visits .....	11,662
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To other cases :—

Total visits .....	827
--------------------	-----

**Child Welfare Centres.** Table 22 (page 78) gives the average attendances and consultations at the fifteen child welfare centres in the County Borough.

The attendances at all centres during the year were :—

(a) By children under one year of age .....	23,275
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years .....	14,241



The attendance of children per weekly session at all centres during 1950 averaged 51.

The number of children who attended at the centres for the first time during the year was :—

(a) Children under one year of age .....	1,183
(b) Children between the ages of one and five years .....	112

The number of children who were in attendance at the centres at the end of the year was :—

(a) Children under one year of age .....	972
(b) Children between the ages of one and five years .....	1,861

**Voluntary Work.** The Northampton Infant Welfare Voluntary Association report continued success of the Mothers' Club, now in its third year. The Club is now held on Wednesday evening in addition to the original Tuesday evening.

A very successful three-day Mothercraft and Infant Welfare Exhibition was held in the Town Hall in June. The Association thank the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and their staffs for help in connection with this Exhibition.

The Annual Meeting was held on the Opening Day of the Exhibition (1st June, 1950). The speaker was Dr. Jean M. Mackintosh (M.D., D.P.H.), Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, City of Birmingham. Her subject was "Fifty years of Infant Welfare Work and its place in the community today."

In their Annual Report the Association placed on record their appreciation of the work of their own members and also the officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Department.

Delegates were sent to the Annual Conference for Maternity and Child Welfare. The chairman and officers of the Association also attended.

**Maternity Homes.** There are four nursing homes in the County Borough, three of which may admit maternity cases only. One (St. Matthew's Nursing Home) is registered for maternity, medical, and surgical cases. Nineteen visits of inspection were paid to the nursing homes by the Assistant Medical Officer.

**Midwives.** 35 midwives were employed in Northampton County Borough on 31st December, 1950, as follows :—

Queen's Institute of District Nursing (including 3 administrative staff) .....	8
St. Edmund's Hospital .....	7
Barratt Maternity Home .....	12
Other maternity homes .....	5
Independent domiciliary midwives .....	3
Total .....	35

Medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, on 103 occasions.

The Northampton Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing undertake domiciliary midwifery on behalf of the County Borough Council by agreement under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Queen's Nurses attended 405 cases as maternity nurses or midwives during 1950.

**Administration of Analgesics.** 29 of the above midwives held a certificate of competence in the use of gas-air analgesic apparatus. These were either employed in institutions or were in the service of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

Out of the 405 cases attended by Queen's Nurses in 1950, analgesics were administered in 318. The Institute had seven sets of apparatus in use.

**Ante-natal Work.** The Council provide and maintain one ante-natal clinic at St. Giles' Street Centre. 85 sessions were attended by 279 patients (including 66 still attending from 1949) who made 1,016 attendances. These figures included 251 patients on behalf of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. 468 patients attended during 1950 for blood tests.

Another clinic was held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing where 1,662 attendances were made by 370 expectant mothers in 117 sessions during 1950.

Doctors and midwives usually send their patients to the ante-natal clinic by appointment and in each case a report is forwarded to the doctor or midwife concerned.

**Post-natal Work.** A post-natal clinic is held twice a month. 24 sessions were held during 1950 and were attended by 98 women (including 4 still attending from 1949). These patients made 112 attendances. The above figures included 93 patients on behalf of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

**Maternal Mortality.** (Table 24, page 79). According to the tabulation received from the Registrar-General, one maternal death was assigned to Northampton County Borough during 1950. The maternal mortality was, therefore, 0.65 per thousand total births, compared with 0.86 for England and Wales. Table 24 gives the rates for the last ten years for comparison.

**Dental Treatment.** (Table 23, page 79). Children under school age and expectant and nursing mothers may be treated by the School Dental Officer. Two sessions each week are set apart for this work.

Table 23 shews the numbers dealt with during 89 sessions and the forms of treatment.



A qualified radiographer takes all radiographs. The Dental Officer examines them himself and on rare occasions seeks confirmation from Northampton General Hospital.

Dentures are made at a local prosthetic laboratory.

**Child Life Protection.** The Health Department continued to administer Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to foster-children, the health visitors acting as child protection officers, until 30th September, 1950, after which date this work was undertaken by the Children's Department.

Records relating to twenty-five children, who were in the care of twenty foster-parents, were handed over to the Children's Officer.

**Ultra-violet Ray Treatment.** Ultra-violet ray treatment was continued with the usual exception of the summer months. 69 children under five years of age received 559 treatments.

Facilities for this were provided at the Infant Welfare Centre, St. Giles' Street, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings.

**Care of Premature Infants.** 105 premature infants (*i.e.*, babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lb. or less at birth) relating to mothers normally resident in Northampton were notified and were the subject of special investigation. 18 of these were born at home and 87 in hospital or nursing home.

Of the 18 premature babies born at home, seven were transferred to hospital, and 10 of the remaining 11 nursed entirely at home survived the first month of life. Of the seven transferred to hospital, five survived the first month.

Of the 87 born in hospital or nursing home, 79 survived the first month of life.

These figures shew that 89.5 per cent. of the County Borough premature babies survived the first month.

Cots, bedding, blankets, hot water bottles, and clothing are available on loan for such infants nursed at home.

**Care of Unmarried Mothers and Their Children.** There are no special arrangements, but each health visitor is responsible for those residing in her district and co-operates with voluntary agencies working in this field. Where desirable, the children are admitted to day nurseries.

**Otorrhœa.** Pre-school children suffering from otorrhœa (discharging ears) continue to receive treatment for this troublesome complaint at the School Clinic through an arrangement with the Education Committee. One case made three attendances during the year.

**Prophylactic Whooping Cough Vaccine.** During the year, 502 children completed the full course. Inoculations were suspended during the summer months owing to the occurrence of cases of poliomyelitis in the County Borough.

*See also* note under heading "Whooping Cough" on page 40.



**Day Nurseries.** There are two nurseries—Spencer and Kingsthorpe Park—for children under two years of age. They have accommodation for 70 children. The average attendance was 60 and at the end of the year there were 66 children on the registers. 89 visits (including six medical inspections) were paid to these two nurseries by the Assistant Medical Officer and, in addition, all children were medically inspected before admission.

Three visits were paid to Dallington Nursery Home, which closed down on 20th March, 1950.

Forty-two visits were also paid to Belmont Residential Nursery, which was opened on 1st May, 1950.

**Nurseries and Child Minders.** At the end of 1950, one nursery (providing for 15 children) and three daily minders (32 children) were on the register kept under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

**Fruit Juices and Cod Liver Oil.** These vitamin supplements for expectant mothers and children under five years of age are issued from the Food Office, Fish Street, and by voluntary workers from infant welfare centres on the outskirts of the town.

The same arrangements apply to the issue of National Dried Milk.

## IX.—MENTAL HEALTH

**Mental Deficiency—Ascertainment.** During 1950, twenty-five new cases were notified from the following sources :—

Local Education Authority .....	20
Other sources .....	5
	—
Total .....	25
	—

These were dealt with as follows :—

Placed under statutory supervision .....	19
Placed under voluntary supervision .....	5
Taken to “ place of safety ” .....	1
	—
Total .....	25
	—

**Statistics.** There were 431 cases on the register at 31st December, 1950 ; these were classed as follows :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
In institutions (under Order under the Mental Deficiency Acts) .....	57	56	113
Under Guardianship Orders .....	1	1	2
Under statutory supervision .....	89	89	178
Under voluntary supervision .....	40	47	87
In hospitals (not under Mental Deficiency Orders) .....	10	14	24
On licence from institutions (not Northampton County Borough cases) .....	—	23	23
On licence from Guardianship (not Northampton County Borough case) .....	1	—	1
In “ places of safety ” .....	3	—	3
Totals .....	201	230	431

**Supervision.** Local health authorities are responsible for the community care of defective persons, *i.e.* their ascertainment, supervision, and training.

Most mental defectives known to this Authority continue to live in their own homes and require visits of supervision, when efforts are made to advise parents regarding occupational interests and general treatment. The general behaviour of defectives under supervision has been good. Many of the adults are in some form of employment and it is found that they receive every consideration, both from employers and their fellow workers. Young defectives just making a start in employment often have to try various jobs before settling down into the right one and, in this respect, much help and guidance in choice of employment is given by the Juvenile Employment Officers. Those defectives who prove incapable of holding employment are referred to the National Assistance Board and maintenance allowances are granted.

One youth on licence from Guardianship is living in Northampton and is supervised on behalf of the London County Council. Progress reports concerning him are made at regular intervals. Cases on licence from institutions and in resident domestic service often require assistance in their financial affairs and every effort is made to encourage them to save a part of their earnings for the provision of clothing and holidays. In cases where they have no home to go to for their annual holiday, seaside accommodation is arranged through the Brighton Guardianship Society.

The following interviews were held and visits made during the year :—

Visits to statutory cases .....	668
Visits to voluntary cases .....	110
Miscellaneous visits .....	886
Interviews at office .....	347
Total .....	2,011

**Guardianship.** At the end of 1950, two cases were under Guardianship. One was self-supporting and the other was maintained by the Local Authority.

**Institutional Accommodation.** Seven new cases were admitted to the following institutions during 1950 :—

Borocourt Institution, Peppard .....	3
Manor House, Aylesbury .....	2
Mount Tabor Approved Home, Wingrave .....	1
St. Edmund's Hospital, Northampton .....	1
Total .....	7

The following transfers were effected during 1950 :—

One male transferred from Botleys Park Hospital, Chertsey, to Borocourt Institution, Peppard.

One male transferred from Bromham Hospital, near Bedford, to Rampton Hospital, Retford.

Whilst local health authorities are no longer responsible for the provision and maintenance of institutions, they remain responsible for the initial care, certification, and conveyance to institutions of patients suffering from mental deficiency.

Patients with suitable homes were granted holiday leave at varying times throughout the year. A report on the suitability of the home to which the patient will proceed is usually submitted to the medical superintendent of the institution in which the patient is detained before the patient is granted holiday leave.

Three children and one man were admitted to St. Edmund's Hospital, Northampton, on "Place of Safety" Orders. In the case of the man, an Order was made at a later date authorising his detention in St. Edmund's Hospital; the three children were still awaiting vacancies in mental deficiency institutions on 31st December, 1950.

Three male mental defectives absconded from mental deficiency institutions during 1950; all were apprehended and returned to their respective institutions. One woman was discharged from an Order under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, by the authority of the Board of Control.

Institutional accommodation for mental defectives continues to be very limited and the position is particularly difficult in the case of low-grade children. It was necessary to certify one low-grade child as an idiot under the Lunacy Act, 1890, and the child was admitted to St. Crispin Hospital, Duston, Northampton. Twenty cases were awaiting institutional care on 31st December, 1950; these were classed as follows :—



	URGENT CASES		NON-URGENT CASES		TOTALS
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Children under 5 years	3	1	—	1	5
Children 5—16 years	6	2	1	—	9
Adults (over 16 years)	1	1	3	1	6
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	10	4	4	2	20
	—	—	—	—	—

At the end of the year, 113 Northampton County Borough patients were accommodated at the following institutions :—

Borocourt Institution, Peppard .....	9
Botleys Park Hospital, Chertsey .....	1
Brentry Colony, Bristol .....	2
Bromham Hospital, near Bedford .....	41
Ellen Terry Home, Reigate .....	1
Hortham Colony, Bristol .....	1
House of Help, Bath .....	3
Manor House, Aylesbury .....	2
Mount Tabor Approved Home, Wingrave .....	1
Old House, Wheatley .....	1
Pewsey Colony, Pewsey .....	1
Princess Christian Farm Colony, Hildenborough ....	2
Rampton Hospital, Retford .....	10
Rockhall House, Bath .....	1
St. Edmund's Hospital, Northampton .....	18
St. Francis School, Buntingford .....	1
St. Mary's Home, Alton .....	1
St. Mary's Home, Buxted .....	1
St. Mary's Home, Painswick .....	1
Stoke Park Colony, Bristol .....	9
Totterdown Hall, Weston-super-Mare .....	1
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield .....	5
	—
Total .....	113
	—

Of the above patients, nine were on licence on 31st December, 1950.

**Handicraft Centre.** The Centre has completed its first full year as an all-day Centre. The year opened with 11 senior males (over 16 years), 14 senior females, and 18 juniors (under 16 years) on the register, making a total of 43.

During the year, one senior male left owing to his habits of stealing ; another senior male entered an institution ; one senior female left, owing to the death of her mother, to enter a home. One senior female was admitted on leaving Wellington Place Special School, as she was unable to work. Two juniors attended from St. Edmund's Hospital and were escorted by an assistant from the Centre.

At the end of the year there were 46 on the register. This number was composed of 9 senior males, 15 senior females, and 22 juniors.

All the juniors and eleven of the seniors stay to a midday meal which is supplied from St. Edmund's Civic Restaurant. The seniors and juniors help to lay the tables for dinner and clear up afterwards. Squads of seniors and a few of the better juniors wash up after the meal under supervision.

Two outings were held during the summer. On 4th July, 1950, 17 juniors and 9 mothers in charge of the Supervisor and an assistant went by private coach to Wellingborough Zoo. After seeing the animals, the party had tea in the grounds prior to the return journey. The parents paid their own expenses, but the children were paid for out of the Voluntary Committee funds.

The senior outing was held on 7th September, 1950, during the summer vacation. 23 seniors in charge of the Supervisor and the Staff were taken to Whipsnade Zoo by coach. Mrs. Macquire and Mrs. Ridgeway of the Handicraft Centre Voluntary Committee accompanied the party. After a ride round the park and visits to interesting animals, the party had tea and set off home. The cost of this outing was defrayed by the Voluntary Committee fund.

Both outings were much enjoyed by the patients and thanks are due to the Voluntary Committee by whose generosity these outings are possible. It is felt that this social side of the Centre's work is very valuable.

Two Open Days were held during the year. The first on 19th July, 1950, was for the parents of the patients, and visitors numbered over 50. The second Open Day was held on 22nd November, 1950, for members of the Health Committee and friends. On both occasions visitors saw the normal working of the Centre and games, dancing, and percussion band later in the afternoon. Tea was served at 4 p.m. Many orders for work were taken and goods to the value of £18 were sold at the two Open Days.

In October two parties, each of six juniors, visited the Children's Exhibition at the Guildhall Museum in the care of an assistant.

On 12th October, 1950, an Inspector of the Board of Control (Miss M. McFarlane) spent an afternoon at the Centre. A short report was later issued in which it was stated that she found a cheerful happy tone pervading the Centre and good work in progress.

A very successful Christmas party brought the autumn term to a close on 21st December, 1950. The afternoon was spent with games, dancing, percussion band and carols. About 75 patients and visitors sat down to tea at 3.30 p.m. After tea, Father Christmas (Mr. Colin Beardsmore) arrived and distributed fruit, sweets, toys, and presents from a large tree given by Dr. L. D. B. Cogan. Thanks are due to the Handicraft Centre Voluntary Committee, Handicraft Centre Staff, and many friends who provided the tea, presents, fruit, etc.

The all-day Centre is a boon to parents and children. Every effort is made to obtain good relations between staff, children, and parents which are so necessary to the happiness, well-being, and success of the Centre.



**Special School After-care Committee.** The Voluntary After-care Committee help and advise parents of children who are not notified to the Mental Health Sub-Department.

Domiciliary visits are paid to see the persons concerned, as well as their parents, and brief records of the visits are kept by the Honorary Secretary (Miss D. R. Harbard).

A representative of the Youth Employment Bureau serves on the Committee and gives practical advice and help in placing young persons in suitable employment.

A benevolent fund provides small gifts in times of sickness.

**Lunacy—Statistics.** The following summarises the work of this section of the Mental Health Sub-Department during 1950 :—

	M.	F.	Totals
Examined by Doctor and Magistrate .....	15	32	47
Certified and removed to St. Crispin Hospital .....	10	22*	32
Certified and removed to other hospitals .....	1	3	4
Not certified .....	4	7	11
Cases examined by Magistrate .....	8	8	16
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital on 14-Day Orders ....	8	8	16
Admitted to St. Crispin Hospital on 3-Day Orders .....	5	2	7
Transfers from St. Andrew's Hospital to St. Crispin Hospital .....	1	1	2
Transfers from St. Andrew's Hospital to other hospitals	3	4	7

\* 1 child certified as an idiot.

**Miscellaneous Cases.** Advice and assistance have been given to patients who were notified to the Mental Health Sub-Department by medical practitioners and from other sources. These patients were ultimately admitted either as voluntary patients to St. Crispin Hospital or as "hospital" cases to St. Edmund's Hospital.

## X.—WELFARE

**Welfare Services.** The National Assistance Act, 1948, which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, made provision for comprehensive services falling into two main groups :—

- (1) National Assistance, taking the form chiefly of cash assistance to persons in need ;
- (2) Residential accommodation for the aged, the infirm, and others who require care and attention to be provided in this way, with special welfare services for the blind, deaf and dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury, or congenital deformity.



The Council's schemes under the National Assistance Act, 1948, were approved by the Minister of Health in May, 1949 :—

SECTION	SERVICE
21	Provision of Residential Accommodation (Part III.)
29 and 30	Provision of Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons

All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the Council under Part III. of the National Assistance Act, 1948, stand referred to the Health Committee, who appointed a Welfare Services Sub-Committee (*see* page 12). These functions are discharged under the general administration of the Medical Officer of Health. A Welfare Officer and an Assistant Welfare Officer (who is mainly concerned with the welfare of blind persons) are on the staff of the Health Department.

**Blind Persons.** At the end of 1950 the number of blind persons registered in Northampton County Borough was 219 (104 males, 115 females), classified as follows :—

At schools for the blind .....	5
Attending a normal sighted school .....	1
At " Darsdale " Home for the Blind, Raunds .....	4
In other homes .....	3
In St. Crispin Hospital .....	5
In St. Edmund's Hospital .....	4
In other hospitals .....	4
In mental deficiency institutions .....	3
Mental defectives at home .....	2
Employed in the Workshops, Gray Street (19 men, 6 women) .....	25
Employed in open industry .....	19
Not capable of employment .....	11
Not available for employment .....	133
Total .....	219

29 of the above cases were newly registered during 1950.

11 of them were trained at St. Dunstan's and 35 were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

**Residential Accommodation.** On 31st December, 1950, the following persons were residing in Part III. Accommodation for which the Council had undertaken financial responsibility :—

St. Edmund's Hospital .....	95
Nazareth House .....	10
"Darsdale" Home for the Blind, Raunds .....	4
David Lewis Manchester Epileptic Colony .....	2
Chalfont Colony for Epileptics .....	1
British Legion Halsey House, Cromer .....	1
Salvation Army Home, Wicksted Hall, Wirsall ....	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering .....	1
Total .....	115

No accommodation is available for the "family unit," *i.e.*, the old poor law procedure of separating husband from wife and parents from children is still necessary.

During 1948 to 1950, fourteen properties were inspected with a view to their use for Part III. Accommodation, but on account of unsuitability or other reasons were not requisitioned.

Reference was made on page 56 of the 1949 report to the decision of the Council to submit plans to the appropriate Ministry for a new building providing residential accommodation for approximately 70 aged persons at King's Heath. Preliminary plans submitted accordingly towards the end of 1950 provided the following accommodation :—

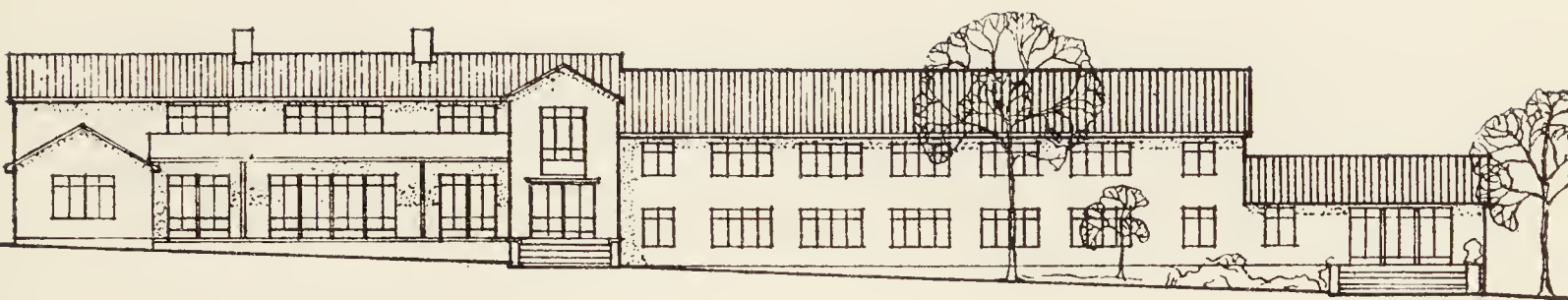
- (a) A block to accommodate 30 persons, together with administrative offices ;
- (b) Blocks of single apartment bungalows, for either married or single persons, to accommodate between 30 and 40 persons.

The estimated cost was £45,000, of which the block (a) would cost £30,000 and the bungalows (b) £15,000, or about £700 per bungalow.

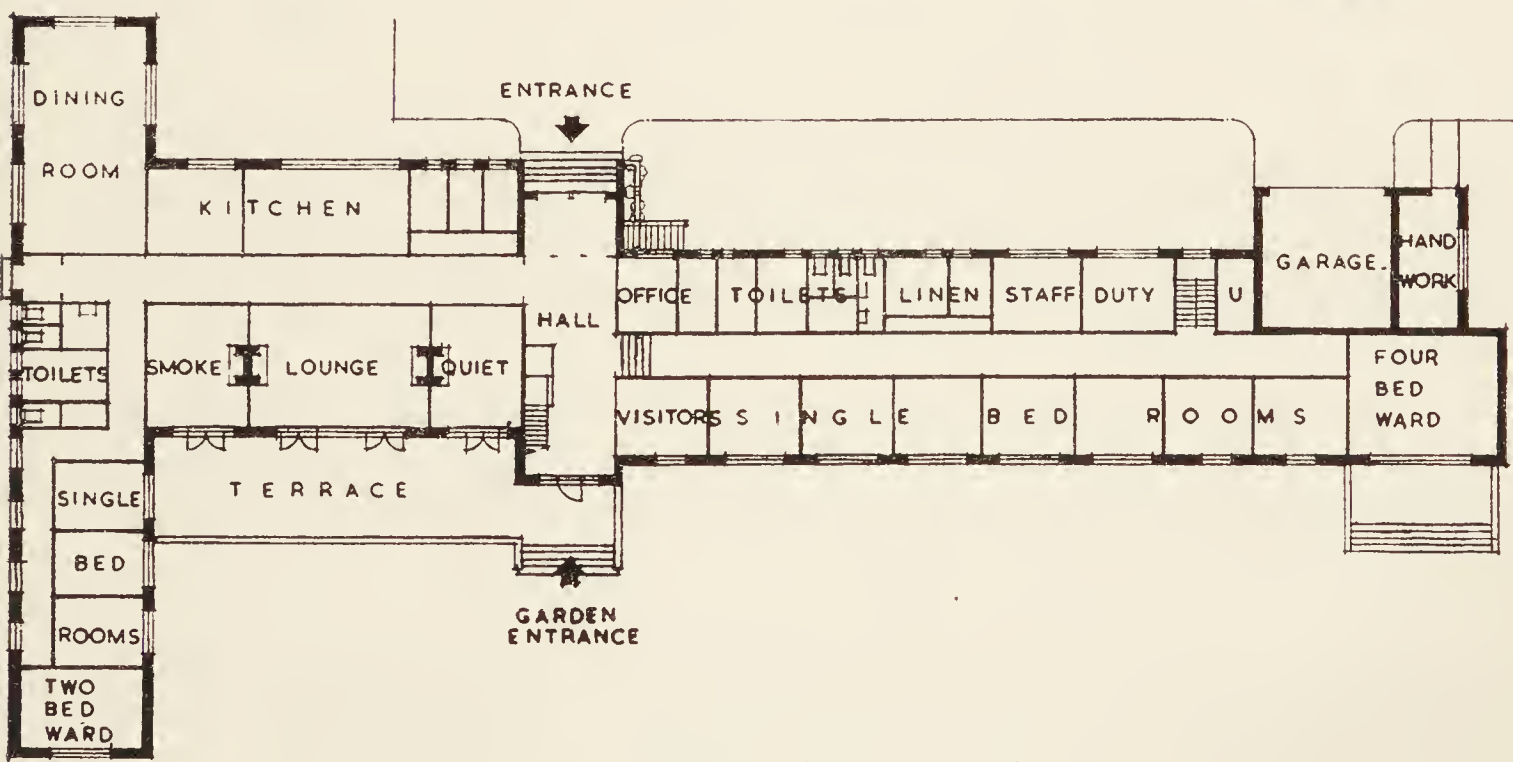
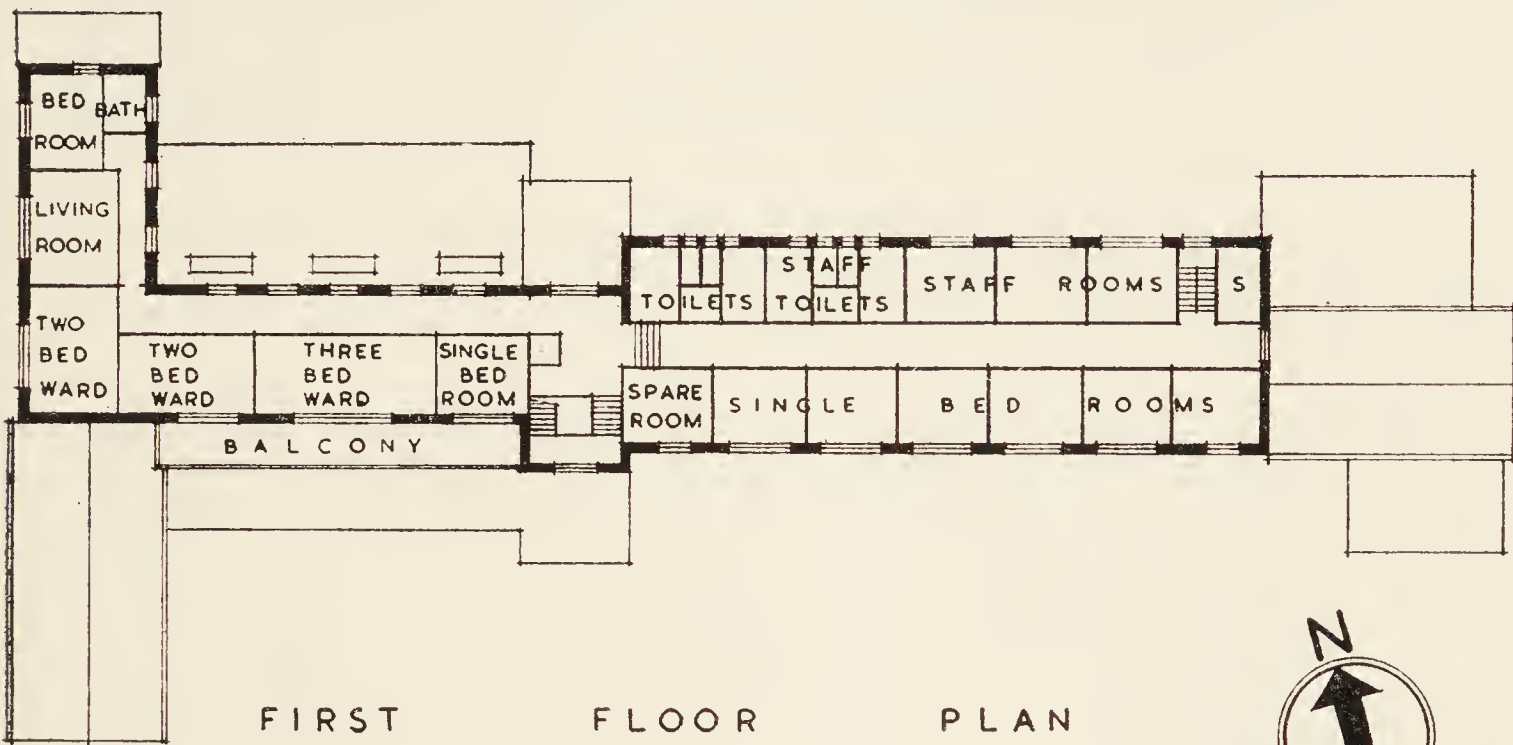
In February, 1951, however, it was learned that the Ministry would not approve the plan as it stood, but might consider an amended plan on which the bungalows (b) were deleted and the administrative block (a) retained. This block will provide accommodation for 30 persons and staff. By the kindness of the Borough Architect, a copy of this amended plan is reproduced in miniature on page 59.

**St. Edmund's Hospital.** Until such time as other accommodation can be provided, the majority of cases in Part III. Accommodation is housed at St. Edmund's Hospital.

In consequence of a report made by the Regional Welfare Officer on a visit she paid to St. Edmund's Hospital on 31st October, 1949, certain improvements in the amenities and conditions under which residents were living were carried out and others were under consideration at the end of 1950.



SOUTH - WEST ELEVATION



PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR OLD PERSONS  
KING'S HEATH





**Nazareth House.** Arrangements are in operation under Section 26(1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, whereby twelve beds at Nazareth House are available for residential accommodation of persons in need of care and attention. The County Borough Council pay a stated sum per head per week (less payments made by the residents). Ten beds were occupied at the end of 1950.

**Registration of Homes for Aged Persons.** On 1st November, 1949, in consequence of an Order made by the Minister of Health, Sections 37 to 40 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, came into operation. These provisions relate to the registration and inspection of homes for disabled persons and old persons.

The registration of five homes was under consideration at the end of 1950. Two other homes were exempt from registration, *viz* :—Bethany Homestead and the Methodist Homestead.

**Meals for Aged Persons.** As from 19th September, 1950, the Council subsidised to the extent of sixpence per meal the "meals on wheels" scheme organised by the Women's Voluntary Services. Meals supplied each month were :—

September, 1950 .....	59
October .....	196
November .....	222
December .....	155
Total meals supplied .....	632

**Persons in need of Care and Attention.** In order to avoid delay which would be likely to occur in dealing with urgent cases under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the powers and duties of the Council in this respect have been delegated to the Welfare Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee.

It was necessary to deal with only one case during 1950. This was the one referred to on page 57 of the 1949 report. The Order for the lady's detention in St. Edmund's Hospital was renewed as necessary and she was still in residence at the end of 1950.

**Burial of the Dead.** During 1950 there were five occasions when it was found necessary for the Local Authority to arrange burials in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

**Temporary Protection of Property.** A store at the rear of 87 Newland has been provided to meet the obligations of the Local Authority under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to take reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate loss or damage to movable property of persons admitted to hospital, etc.

These premises are also utilised for the storage of bedsteads, bedding, etc., in connection with temporary accommodation reserved at certain buildings in the County Borough to meet exceptional circumstances, such as flooding, or to provide shelter for other persons in urgent need in circumstances which cannot reasonably be foreseen.

**Moral Welfare.** The Welfare Officer investigated the circumstances of nine cases referred from voluntary organisations during 1950. Seven of these girls were admitted to homes towards which the Council contributed some part of the cost of maintenance for a period not exceeding sixteen weeks, *i.e.*, approximately four weeks before and twelve weeks after confinement.

# XI.—STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1941-1950.  
BIRTH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
England and Wales .....	14.2	15.8	16.5	17.6	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8
Northampton .....	11.8	15.7	17.9	20.7	18.1	20.5	21.9	17.5	15.8	14.2

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1941-1950.  
DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
England and Wales .....	12.9	11.6	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6
Northampton .....	12.8	11.5	13.1	12.2	12.9	12.0	12.3	11.5	12.1	12.0

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1941-1950.  
CANCER DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
England and Wales .....	1.78	1.83	1.90	1.90	1.95	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.99
Northampton .....	1.78	1.83	2.04	1.73	1.91	1.87	1.58	1.91	1.58	2.04



TABLE 4. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950. METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

MONTH	RAINFALL			Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell	TEMPERATURE				DIRECTION OF WIND				BRIGHT SUNSHINE*			
	Total inches	Greatest in 24 hours			Mean	Maximum		Minimum		No. of Nights at or below 32 deg. F.	SW. Quadrant including W. Days	SE. Quadrant including S. Days	NE. Quadrant including E. Days	NW. Quadrant including N. Days	Hours	Mins.
		Depth	Date			Deg.	Date	Deg.	Date							
January .....	0.72	0.20	30	11	40.48	55.0	11	25.0	{ 28 29	12	11	1	10	9		
February .....	3.76	0.59	9	18	43.91	60.0	17	29.0	{ 26 28	3	20	4	0	4		
March .....	0.94	0.23	17	13	46.71	62.0	25	32.0	12	1	11	3	6	11		
April .....	2.12	0.65	17	19	46.93	63.5	7	31.0	25	1	7	2	2	19		
May .....	2.70	0.70	21	13	53.42	74.0	11	38.0	4	0	4	2	19	6		
June .....	2.10	0.82	13	11	53.43	89.0	7	46.0	14	0	14	5	1	10		
July .....	2.98	0.88	3	16	63.74	84.5	9	50.5	26	0	15	3	3	10		
August .....	1.89	0.37	30	16	63.04	79.5	6	49.5	28	0	23	3	0	5		
September .....	4.13	0.65	24	24	56.87	72.5	4	40.0	6	0	14	3	1	12		
October .....	0.91	0.28	2	10	50.29	68.0	5	27.0	27	3	15	4	5	7		
November .....	3.95	1.10	20	24	43.67	57.0	28	29.0	25	4	9	4	3	14		
December .....	1.55	0.30	10	18	34.21	52.0	1	19.0	14	24	6	4	6	15		
Year 1950 .....	27.75	1.10	Nov. 20	193	49.73	89.0	June 7	19.0	Dec. 14	48	149	38	56	122		

\* Sunshine records not available locally for 1950.

TABLE 5. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.  
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

<i>Nature of Visit, Inspection, etc.</i>	<i>Number of Visits, etc.</i>
<i>General Sanitation</i>	
Water supply .....	111
Drainage .....	554
Stables and piggeries .....	76
Offensive trades .....	63
Common lodging houses .....	104
Houses let in lodgings .....	23
Tents, vans, sheds, etc. ....	6
Factories .....	288
Outworkers .....	1047
Bakehouses .....	168
Public conveniences .....	324
Cinemas, theatres, etc. ....	13
Accumulations of refuse, etc. ....	111
Rodent control .....	2317
Smoke observations .....	123
Schools .....	17
Shops .....	11
Swimming baths .....	2
Canal boats .....	88
Rag flock .....	1
Miscellaneous sanitary visits .....	1596
<i>Housing</i>	
Under Public Health Acts :—	
Houses inspected .....	1003
Visits and revisits .....	4047
Under Housing Acts :—	
Houses inspected .....	39
Visits and revisits .....	67
Overcrowding :—	
Houses inspected .....	94
Visits and revisits .....	133
New cases of overcrowding discovered .....	36
Miscellaneous housing visits .....	88
<i>Disinfestation</i>	
Verminous houses treated .....	89
Visits and revisits to above houses .....	153
Anti-fly treatment of shops .....	39
Visits and revisits to above shops .....	78

*Continued on next page*

TABLE 5—continued.

<i>Nature of Visit, Inspection, etc.</i>	Number of Visits, etc.
<i>Notifiable Diseases</i>	
Inquiries into cases .....	288
Visits re disinfection .....	482
Miscellaneous visits .....	109
<i>Meat and Food Inspection</i>	
Inspection of meat :—	
Visits to slaughterhouses .....	1606
Visits to shops and stalls .....	33
Visits to other premises .....	110
Visits to :—	
Butchers .....	85
Fishmongers and poulterers .....	139
Fried fish shops .....	111
Grocers .....	149
Greengrocers and fruiterers .....	53
Dairies and milkshops .....	255
Ice cream premises .....	106
Food preparing premises .....	175
Licensed premises .....	158
Market stalls .....	187
Restaurants .....	194
Street vendors and hawkers .....	8
Miscellaneous food visits .....	129
Seizure certificates issued .....	4
Surrender notes issued .....	1747
<i>Samples Taken</i>	
Food and drugs .....	283
Pasteurised milk for phosphatase test .....	348
Tuberculin tested and pasteurised milks for methylene blue test....	355
Sterilised milk for turbidity test .....	49
Milk for tubercle bacilli .....	4
Ice cream .....	75
Fertilisers and feeding stuffs .....	17
Rag flock .....	1
Swimming bath water .....	3
Water from Town mains .....	94
Water from wells .....	3
<i>Notices Served</i>	
Informal notices :—	
Served .....	672
Complied with .....	366
Statutory notices :—	
Served .....	365
Complied with .....	256
Outstanding at end of year .....	109



TABLE 6. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.  
RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS.

SITUATION OF PREMISES	NO. OF HOUSES
Colwyn Road, 125, 127 .....	2
Great Russell Street, 72, 74, 76 .....	3
St. George's Avenue, 13 .....	1
Total .....	6

TABLE 7. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.  
HOUSING ACT, 1936. HOUSES REPRESENTED DURING 1950.  
SUBSEQUENT ACTION AND CONDITION AT THE END OF 1950.

HOUSES	DATE OF		REMARKS
	Representations	Demolition Orders	
Carlton Place, 3	1-2-50	*	Occupied
Carlton Place, 5	1-2-50	*	Vacant
Carlton Place, 7	4-1-50	*	Vacant
Carlton Place, 9	4-1-50	*	Vacant
Carlton Place, 11	1-2-50	*	Occupied
Carlton Place, 13	1-2-50	*	Vacant
Compton Street, 4	1-2-50	3-7-50	Demolished
Compton Street, 14	4-1-50	*	Demolished
Compton Street, 22	4-1-50	—	Demolished
Compton Street, 59	8-11-50	—	Vacant
Francis Street, 6	1-2-50	*	Vacant
Monks Pond Street, 6	1-2-50	*	Vacant
Monks Pond Street, 8	1-2-50	*	Vacant
Monks Pond Street, 10	1-2-50	*	Vacant
Monks Pond Street, 16	1-2-50	*	Occupied
St. James' Square (St. James' Road), 3	4-1-50	*	Vacant
St. James' Square (St. James' Road), 4	4-1-50	*	Vacant
Scarletwell Street, 33	4-1-50	3-4-50	Occupied
Scarletwell Street, 35	4-1-50	3-4-50*	Vacant
Wellington Street, 28	1-2-50	3-7-50	Occupied
Wellington Street, 30	1-2-50	3-7-50	Occupied
Wellington Street, 34	1-2-50	3-7-50	Occupied 31-12-50 (vacant 8-1-51)
Willesden's Yard, 5	1-2-50	3-7-50	Vacant
Willesden's Yard, 6	4-1-50	*	Vacant
Willesden's Yard, 7	1-2-50	3-7-50	Vacant
Willesden's Yard, 9	1-2-50	3-7-50	Vacant
Willesden's Yard, 10	1-2-50	3-7-50	Occupied
Willesden's Yard, 11	1-2-50	3-7-50	Vacant

\* Undertaking given by owner not to use premises again for human habitation.

TABLE 8. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1939-1950.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. HOUSES REPRESENTED PRIOR TO 1950.  
SUBSEQUENT ACTION AND CONDITION AT THE END OF 1950.

HOUSES	DATE OF		REMARKS
	Representations	Demolition Orders	
Bath Row, 4	3-3-48	3-5-48	Vacant
Bath Street, 16	2-11-49	30-1-50	Vacant
Bath Street, 18	2-11-49	30-1-50	Vacant
Bath Street, 20	2-11-49	*	Vacant
Bearward Street, 17	30-6-48	*	Occupied
Bull Head Lane, 27	3-3-48	26-7-48*	Vacant
Bull Head Lane, 29 and 31	3-3-48	—	Occupied. Premises being reconditioned
Compton Street, 2	2-2-49	31-7-50	Demolished
Compton Street, 6	2-2-49	*	Demolished
Compton Street, 8	10-11-48	31-1-49	Demolished
Compton Street, 12	10-4-46	31-1-49*	Demolished
Compton Street, 16	5-1-49	*	Demolished
Compton Street, 18	1-12-48	*	Demolished
Compton Street, 20	1-12-48	*	Demolished
Compton Street, 24	5-1-49	*	Demolished
Francis Street, 2	10-11-48	31-1-49	Vacant
Francis Street, 4	1-12-48	7-3-49	Vacant
Francis Street, 8	5-1-49	5-4-49	Vacant
Francis Street, 10	2-2-49	25-4-49	Vacant
Francis Street, 12	30-11-49	—	Vacant
Monks Pond Street, 14	2-11-49	30-1-50*	Vacant
Regent Street, 58	3-3-48	31-5-48	Vacant
Scarletwell Street, 8	12-4-39	—	Occupied
Scarletwell Street, 19	3-3-48	*	Vacant
Scarletwell Street, 20	2-6-48	26-7-48	Vacant
Scarletwell Street, 24	3-3-48	3-5-48	Vacant
Scarletwell Street, 40	2-6-48	26-7-48	Vacant
Scarletwell Street, 67	16-9-42	—	Vacant and derelict
Scarletwell Street, 71	3-3-48	3-5-48	Vacant
Swan Street, 66	2-11-49	30-1-50	Vacant
Swan Street, 68	2-11-49	30-1-50	Vacant

\* Undertaking given by owner not to use premises again for human habitation.

TABLE 9. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.— *Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.*

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority .....	92	22	2	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	664	250	40	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises, but including electrical stations, institutions, and sites of building operations and works of engineering construction) .....	11	16	—	—
TOTALS .....	767	288	42	—

2.— *Cases in which defects were found.*

Particulars	Number of defects				Cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ....	5	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .....	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	39	27	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	47	35	—	8	—

*Continued on next page*



TABLE 9—*continued*.3.—*Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).*

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list	Cases of default in sending lists	Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc., of wearing apparel .....	480	12	—	—	—	—
Household linen .....	11	—	—	—	—	—
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .....	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ....	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .....	498	12	—	—	—	—

TABLE 10. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.

## UN SOUND FOOD VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED.

NATURE OF FOOD	WEIGHT			
	TONS	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Beef, home killed .....	34	8	1	6
Beef, imported .....	—	16	2	13
Mutton, home killed .....	2	11	3	3
Mutton, imported .....	—	2	1	8
Offal, home killed .....	72	6	0	25
Pork, home killed .....	3	15	2	0
Veal, home killed .....	—	9	2	6
Bacon .....	—	—	3	22
Biscuits .....	—	—	3	15
Butter .....	—	—	—	2
Cheese .....	—	—	2	7
Confectionery .....	—	3	3	0
Egg, liquid .....	—	1	0	0
Fat, sweetened .....	—	—	—	2
Fish, wet .....	1	9	0	22
Flour and cereals .....	—	1	3	13
Fruit, dried .....	—	3	2	18
Fruit, fresh .....	—	11	3	12
Milk, dried .....	—	1	3	0
Sausage .....	—	6	2	22
Sausage, savoury .....	—	—	1	12
Shell-fish .....	—	6	3	0
Tea .....	—	—	—	12
Vegetables .....	—	—	2	24
Yeast .....	—	—	2	2
Total .....	118	0	3	22

Also :—10,142 tins and jars of food : 196 imported rabbits : 72 gross marshmallows ; 24 dozen crumpets ; 24 savoury ducks ; 1 box of crabs.

There were 1,747 surrenders in connection with the above unsound food.

There were also four seizures (see paragraph on page 36).

TABLE 11. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.  
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	CATTLE, EX- CLUDING COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed .....	6,287	3,208	6,722	21,136	2,582
Number inspected .....	6,287	3,208	6,722	21,129	2,537
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	18	21	31	94	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	2,138	1,836	52	2,098	219
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis .....	34.3	57.9	1.2	10.4	8.9
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	13	57	2	0	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	820	892	2	0	200
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	13.2	29.6	0.1	0.0	8.1



TABLE 12. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.

## FOOD AND DRUGS. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

NATURE OF SAMPLE	FORMAL SAMPLES		INFORMAL SAMPLES	
	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE	TOTAL NUMBER	NO. NOT GENUINE
Baking powder .....	1	1	2	—
Butter .....	1	—	—	—
Candied peel .....	1	—	—	—
Cocoa .....	1	—	—	—
Coffee .....	5	—	—	—
Confectionery .....	8	—	4	—
Custard powder .....	—	—	1	—
Dripping .....	1	—	—	—
Fish and meat pastes, etc. ....	2	—	7	—
Flavours, essences, etc. ....	1	—	4	—
Flour, cereals, etc. ....	3	—	9	—
Gelatine .....	1	—	1	—
Ground almonds .....	1	—	1	—
Honey .....	—	—	2	—
Jam .....	2	—	—	—
Jelly .....	1	—	2	—
Lemon curd .....	1	—	—	—
Milk .....	133	1	—	—
Milk, dried .....	—	—	1	—
Milk, sterilised .....	10	2	—	—
Mincemeat .....	3	—	—	—
Miscellaneous .....	2	—	9	—
Mustard .....	—	—	1	—
Pepper .....	—	—	1	—
Potato crisps .....	2	—	2	—
Preservative .....	—	—	1	—
Salad cream .....	1	—	2	—
Sauces, spices, etc. ....	3	—	8	—
Sausages, sausage meat .....	16	6	1	1
Stuffing .....	1	—	1	—
Suet .....	1	—	—	—
Sundry drugs and medicines	4	—	14	—
Vinegar .....	2	—	1	—
Totals .....	208*	10	75*	1

\* A total of 283 samples, 11 of which (3·9 per cent.) were found not to be genuine.



TABLE 14. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1941-1950.

TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
England and Wales .....	0.73	0.66	0.67	0.62	0.62	0.54	0.55	0.51	0.45	0.36
Northampton .....	0.76	0.59	0.65	0.65	0.72	0.55	0.51	0.41	0.36	0.36

TABLE 15. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION	NOTIFIED CASES			DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS .....	43	33	76*	2	1	3*
OTHER FORMS :—						
Meninges and Brain .....	3	1	4	2	—	2
Peritoneum and Intestines .....	1	1	2	—	—	—
Bones and Joints .....	4	3	7	—	—	—
Cervical Glands .....	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Organs .....	—	3	3	—	1	1
Totals .....	52	42	94	4	2	6

\* A total of 79 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis.



TABLE 16. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.

## RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE.

OCCUPATION	New Cases	OCCUPATION	New Cases
Shoe Operatives :—			
(a) Clicker .....	—	Machine Minder .....	1
(b) Laster .....	2	Mains Layer (engineering) .....	1
(c) Finisher .....	1	Male Nurse .....	1
(d) Roughstuff and Pressman .....	—	Mattress Maker .....	1
(e) Warehouse and General .....	1	Medical Practitioner .....	2
(f) Female Worker .....	3	Nurse .....	2
	7	Painter and Decorator ....	1
Accountant .....	1	Plumber .....	1
Bricklayer .....	1	Printer .....	1
Bus Conductor .....	2	Process Engraver .....	1
Butcher's Manager .....	1	School Child .....	5
Cafe Proprietress .....	1	Sheet Metal Worker .....	1
Chainman (electricity) ....	1	Shop Assistant .....	1
Clerk .....	6	Stamper (last works) .....	1
Cook .....	1	Storekeeper .....	2
Domestic Worker .....	1	Tailor .....	2
Draper's Buyer .....	1	Tractor Driver .....	1
Electrician .....	1	Transport Supervisor ....	1
Engineer .....	3	Van Driver .....	1
Grinder .....	1	Watchmaker .....	1
Housewife .....	11	No Occupation .....	5
Labourer .....	1	Not Ascertained .....	2
Lathe Setter .....	1		
Leather Dresser .....	2		
Lorry Driver .....	1	TOTAL .....	79

TABLE 17. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS FOR NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
1–5 years .....	—	1	5	1	—	—	2	1
5–10 years .....	1	2	1	—	}	—	1	—
10–15 years .....	1	1	—	—		—	—	—
15–20 years .....	3	5	—	3	}	2	3	1
20–25 years .....	5	6	—	1		—	—	—
25–35 years .....	14	8	2	3	}	5	4	1
35–45 years .....	7	7	—	1		—	—	—
45–55 years .....	6	1	2	1	}	11	—	—
55–65 years .....	6	1	—	—		—	—	—
65 and upwards ....	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals .....	45	34	11	10	21	7	7	3

TABLE 18. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1941–1950.

INFANT MORTALITY IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNIUM.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
England and Wales .....	59	49	49	46	46	43	41	34	32	29·8
Northampton .....	52·9	42·6	39·2	46·3	40·3	45·9	33·3	37·3	29·8	18·6

TABLE 19. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1946-1950.

## INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Bronchitis .....	1	—	2	4	—
Congenital Malformations .....	22	23	21	10	6
Diphtheria .....	1	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhœa .....	10	5	6	5	—
Measles .....	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	15	11	16	5	5
Tuberculous Diseases .....	—	1	—	—	—
Violence* .....	2	5	1	1	—
Whooping Cough .....	1	1	2	—	—
All Other Causes, including Premature Birth .....	45	29	20	24	17
TOTAL DEATHS .....	97	76	68	49	28
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS .....	2111	2283	1825	1646	1502
INFANT MORTALITY .....	45·9	33·3	37·3	29·8	18·6

\* None of these violent deaths was caused by a motor vehicle accident.

TABLE 20. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.

## LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
Number of Live Births Registered .....	761	741	1502
Number of Stillbirths Registered .....	18	17	35
Total Number of Births Notified .....	1315	1253	2568
Number of Live Births Notified .....	1279	1221	2500
Number of Stillbirths Notified .....	36	32	68



TABLE 21. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.  
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION.

	NUMBER	PER CENT.
Medical Practitioners .....	14*	0.5
Certified Midwives .....	2549	99.3
Parents and Others .....	5	0.2
Totals .....	2568	100.0

\* Includes 8 also notified by Midwives

TABLE 22. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.  
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES. STATISTICS.

CENTRE	DAY OF MEETING	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER WEEK				Average Number seen by Doctor per Session
		Mothers (incl. Expectant Mothers)	Babies	Toddlers	Total Babies and Toddlers	
Abington Avenue .....	Thursday .....	61	37	38	75	21
Broadmead .....	Monday .....	39	27	17	44	16
Dallington .....	Thursday .....	40	31	13	44	19
Doddridge Memorial .....	Wednesday .....	68	49	31	80	21
Far Cotton .....	Monday .....	41	31	15	46	18
Far Cotton .....	Wednesday .....	38	30	17	47	21
Kingsley Park .....	Monday .....	42	30	17	47	22
Kingsthorpe .....	Tuesday .....	45	34	18	52	19
† St. David's .....	Friday .....	36	30	25	55	19
* St. Edmund's .....	Friday .....	39	27	18	45	17
St. Giles' Street .....	Wednesday .....	47	34	14	48	14
† St. Giles' Street .....	Thursday .....	27	17	12	29	15
St. Sepulchre's .....	Wednesday .....	48	36	14	50	14
St. Sepulchre's .....	Friday .....	50	38	16	54	18
* Victoria .....	Tuesday .....	36	26	16	42	17
Wheatfield Road .....	Friday .....	45	26	29	55	15
	Totals .....	702	503	310	813	286

\* Held at St. Giles' Street Infant Welfare Centre.

† St. Giles' Street Thursday session closed 26-10-50.

‡ St. David's opened 10-2-50 in place of former Friday session at Kingsthorpe.

|| Wheatfield Road opened 3-2-50 in place of former Friday session at Broadmead.

TABLE 23. NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1950.

## SUMMARY OF DENTAL WORK.

	EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS	TOTALS
<i>Number provided with Dental Care :—</i>			
Examined .....	31	476	507
Needing treatment .....	31	445	476
Treated .....	28	368	396
Made dentally fit .....	12	285	297
Attendances .....	130	1097	1227
<i>Forms of Dental Treatment provided :—</i>			
Extractions .....	53	535	588
Anæsthetics :—			
Local .....	25	176	201
General .....	5	174	179
Fillings .....	23	3	26
Scalings or scaling and gum treatment .....	4	—	4
Silver nitrate treatment .....	2	1610	1612
Dressings .....	38	36	74
Radiographs .....	—	—	—
Dentures provided :—			
Complete .....	4	—	4
Partial .....	9	—	9

TABLE 24. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON C.B., 1941–1950.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY\* IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
England and Wales .....	2.77	2.47	2.29	1.93	1.79	1.43	1.17	1.02	0.98	0.86
Northampton .....	1.13	4.27	3.30	0.94	—	0.47	0.86	0.54	—	0.65

\* Calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births registered and including deaths from abortion.



**TABLE A.**  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON**  
**Vital Statistics during 1950 and Previous Years**

Year	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Live Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncor-rected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District	Resi-dents not regis-tered in the District	Under One Year		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number	Rate
1911	90152	1930	1931	21.4	1240	13.8	86	46	250	129.5	1200	13.3
1912	90467	1932	1935	21.4	1172	13.0	120	45	140	72.4	1097	12.1
1913	90793	1868	1868	20.6	1233	13.6	114	61	175	93.7	1180	13.0
1914	91123	1854	1857	20.4	1331	14.6	133	55	164	88.3	1253	13.8
1915	91123	1748	1754	19.2	1562	17.3	109	83	236	134.5	1536	17.0
1916	93709	1883	1893	20.2	1206	14.0	116	58	127	67.1	1148	13.3
1917	91932	1466	1471	16.0	1217	14.8	128	86	128	87.0	1175	14.2
1918	90884	1316	1313	14.4	1426	17.6	122	81	121	92.2	1385	17.1
1919	92653	1432	1411	15.2	1301	14.6	137	54	116	82.2	1218	13.7
1920	92950	2318	2248	24.2	1137	12.3	130	40	166	73.8	1047	11.3
1921	92300	1924	1881	20.4	1022	11.1	123	65	124	65.9	964	10.4
1922	92950	1697	1646	17.7	1108	11.9	116	54	86	52.2	1046	11.3
1923	93230	1723	1662	17.8	1177	12.6	140	49	95	57.2	1086	11.6
1924	93800	1591	1534	16.4	1143	12.2	149	42	80	52.1	1036	11.1
1925	93970	1531	1471	15.6	1229	13.1	167	54	98	66.6	1116	11.9
1926	93740	1393	1309	14.0	1163	12.4	174	75	72	55.0	1064	11.4
1927	93260	1362	1281	13.7	1248	13.4	170	46	78	60.9	1124	12.0
1928	94270	1366	1308	13.9	1204	12.8	207	63	70	53.5	1060	11.3
1929	94180	1332	1249	13.3	1269	13.5	226	50	66	52.8	1093	11.6
1930	93460	1334	1224	13.1	1217	13.0	193	48	69	56.4	1072	11.5
1931	92970	1307	1233	13.3	1243	13.4	205	53	87	70.6	1091	11.8
1932	96730	1326	1244	13.0	1265	13.2	207	50	80	64.3	1108	11.6
1933	96630	1236	1152	11.9	1277	13.2	236	50	52	45.1	1091	11.3
1934	96550	1298	1180	12.2	1344	13.9	289	41	54	45.8	1096	11.4
1935	96700	1301	1155	11.9	1311	13.6	298	38	58	50.2	1051	10.9
1936	96300	1419	1204	12.5	1448	15.0	298	59	48	39.9	1209	12.6
1937	96360	1518	1197	12.4	1465	15.2	302	54	57	47.6	1217	12.6
1938	96540	1556	1203	12.5	1294	13.4	283	60	56	46.6	1071	11.1
1939	96440	1704	1190	12.3	1458	14.7	368	65	52	41.7	1155	11.6
1940	103700	1847	1229	11.9	1812	17.5	418	52	69	49.0	1446	13.9
1941	108930	2101	1282	11.8	1776	16.3	450	69	91	52.9	1395	12.8
1942	101800	2133	1597	15.7	1468	14.4	362	61	68	42.6	1167	11.5
1943	98150	2244	1761	17.9	1616	16.5	390	64	69	39.2	1290	13.1
1944	100040	2627	2074	20.7	1583	15.8	416	53	96	46.3	1220	12.2
1945	98520	2412	1788	18.1	1586	16.1	382	69	72	40.3	1273	12.9
1946	102760	2847	2111	20.5	1571	15.3	399	59	97	45.9	1231	12.0
1947	104480	3000	2283	21.9	1606	15.4	363	43	76	33.3	1286	12.3
1948	104380	2518	1825	17.5	1543	14.8	401	54	68	37.3	1196	11.5
1949	104300	2377	1646	15.8	1581	15.2	414	92	49	29.8	1259	12.1
1950	105490	2497	1502	14.2	1547	14.7	397	113	28	18.6	1263	12.0

This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it, with the corresponding rates.

The birth-rate and death-rate for 1932 are calculated on a mean population of 95,670 owing to the Borough extension on 1st April, 1932.

From 1915 to 1931 and also in 1939 the death-rates are based on the estimated civil populations supplied by the Registrar-General for that purpose. The population for death-rate calculation in 1939 was 99,290.

Non-civilian deaths are excluded during the years 1939 to 1949.

**NOTE.**—Tables B and C are inserted after Page 99.



NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH  
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR 1950

BY

CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health  
School Medical Officer  
Chief Tuberculosis Officer

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# NORTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(as constituted on 31st December, 1950)

---

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN C. A. CHOWN, J.P.)

*Chairman :*

ALDERMAN W. H. PERCIVAL, J.P.

*Deputy-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR A. WILSON, M.B., CH.B.

*Alderman :*

A. L. CHOWN

*Councillors :*

P. W. ADAMS

J. B. CORRIN

T. H. DOCKRELL, F.R.C.S.

SAUL DOFFMAN

F. ETHERINGTON

F. P. SAUNDERS

A. E. SCOTT

MRS. W. V. SLINN

LEN SMITH

F. TOLLIT

E. F. TOMPKINS

W. J. WALKER

*Co-opted Members :*

MISS P. HENNINGS, M.B.E.

MRS. W. H. PERCIVAL

MR. C. H. EDWARDS

DR. E. E. FIELD, O.B.E., B.SC., F.R.G.S.

MR. E. HALL

MR. J. L. PIGGOTT

## STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1950

---

<i>School Medical Officer</i> ....	CARRICK G. PAYTON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.
<i>Deputy School Medical Officer</i>	RAYMOND J. DONALDSON, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant School Medical Officer</i>	ROBERT T. HICKS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Part-time Medical Officer</i>	MARGARET O'CONNOR, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. ( <i>Commenced</i> 6/11/50)
<i>Ear Nose and Throat Specialist</i>	W. C. GLEDHILL, M.B.E., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
<i>Psychiatrist*</i>	D. L. MACKENZIE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M. ( <i>Resigned</i> 24/11/50)
<i>Senior School Dental Officer</i>	J. P. WILSON, L.D.S.R.C.S.
<i>Assistant School Dentist</i>	Vacant
<i>Educational Psychologist*</i>	L. P. STAR, M.A., PH.D.
<i>Psychiatric Social Worker*</i>	MISS E. E. BITCHENOR, B.A. ( <i>Commenced</i> 1/6/50)
<i>Speech Therapist</i> ....	MISS B. A. LINNELL ( <i>Resigned</i> 26/12/50)
<i>School Nurses</i> ‡ ....	MISS G. E. LANTSBERY MRS. A. J. MAPLEY MISS D. M. BURTON†
<i>Nursing Assistant</i> ....	MISS H. I. ROWLES ( <i>Resigned</i> 31/10/50)
<i>Clerks</i> ....	MISS M. E. L. PHILLIPS MISS N. M. J. TITE ( <i>Resigned</i> 21/4/50) MISS M. A. BALL ( <i>Resigned</i> 30/4/50) MISS A. E. SCOTTS ( <i>Commenced</i> 19/6/50) MISS J. ANSELL ( <i>Commenced</i> 31/7/50 ; <i>resigned</i> 22/11/50)
<i>Clerks and Chairsides Assistants</i>	MISS J. W. SEAMARK MISS J. THURGOOD

\* Under joint scheme with Northamptonshire Education Authority.

† Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.

‡ Health Visitors (*see* page 13) also gave part-time assistance in school health service under co-ordinated scheme as from 1/10/50.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

Home Population at all Ages (estimated at 30th June, 1950) 105,490

**Estimated Child Population (30th June, 1950) :—**

0-4 years inclusive	....	....	....	....	....	8,910
5-14 years inclusive	....	....	....	....	....	13,300

**PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

*Number on Rolls*

Number of Schools	....	....	....	21	
Number of Departments	....	....	....	31	
Number on Rolls	....	....	....	....	8,495
Average Attendance	....	7,709 (90·7 per cent.)			

**SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOLS**

Number of Schools	....	....	....	8	
Number of Departments	....	....	....	9	
Number on Rolls	....	....	....	....	2,768
Average Attendance	....	2,544 (91·9 per cent.)			

**GRAMMAR AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS**

Grammar School for Boys (Town and County)	....	....	....	691
Grammar School for Girls	....	....	....	443
Technical High School—Mixed	....	....	....	373

**SPECIAL SCHOOLS**

Wellington Place	....	....	....	....	67
Open Air	....	....	....	....	102

**NURSERY SCHOOLS**

Silver Street	....	....	....	....	96
Bush Hill	....	....	....	....	41
Delapre	....	....	....	....	42
Gloucester (opened 4/12/50)	....	....	....	....	12
Victoria Park	....	....	....	....	38
Wallace Road	....	....	....	....	43

Total Number on Rolls	....	....		13,211
-----------------------	------	------	--	--------

## COST OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

				£ s. d.
Total Nett Cost (Year 1949/50)	....	....	....	7,110 13 9

## MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1950.

TABLE I. (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

#### A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups

Entrants .....	2,029
Second Age Group .....	754
Third Age Group .....	906
Total .....	3,689
Number of other Periodic Inspections .....	571
Grand Total .....	4,260

Parents present at the above inspections numbered 2,887 (67·8 per cent.).

#### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections .....	2,019
Number of Re-Inspections .....	2,871
Total .....	4,890

#### C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL  
INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (excluding Dental Diseases and  
Infestation with Vermin)

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II.A	Total individual pupils
Entrants .....	19	573	583
Second Age Group .....	34	157	187
Third Age Group .....	67	90	151
Total (prescribed groups) .....	120	820	921
Other Periodic Inspections .....	19	70	87
Grand Total .....	139	890	1,008

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of defects		No. of defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation, but not requiring treatment
4	Skin .....	51	22	57	1
5	Eyes— <i>a.</i> Vision .....	139	37	383	15
	<i>b.</i> Squint .....	40	27	142	—
	<i>c.</i> Other .....	11	1	47	—
6	Ears— <i>a.</i> Hearing .....	8	22	6	1
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media .....	21	31	17	1
	<i>c.</i> Other .....	17	13	71	2
7	Nose or Throat .....	309	217	119	19
8	Speech .....	26	16	35	7
9	Cervical Glands .....	16	177	7	3
10	Heart and Circulation .....	15	50	4	8
11	Lungs .....	53	154	37	11
12	Developmental—				
	<i>a.</i> Hernia .....	18	5	1	1
	<i>b.</i> Other .....	17	70	—	—
13	Orthopædic—				
	<i>a.</i> Posture .....	52	13	3	—
	<i>b.</i> Flat foot .....	175	13	11	—
	<i>c.</i> Other .....	89	38	16	4
14	Nervous system—				
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy .....	3	5	2	—
	<i>b.</i> Other .....	10	13	2	6
15	Psychological—				
	<i>a.</i> Development .....	—	14	33	15
	<i>b.</i> Stability .....	10	50	14	10
16	Other .....	95	59	264	30

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants .....	2,029	930	45·8	1,080	53·2	19	1·0
Second Age Group	754	289	38·3	461	61·2	4	0·5
Third Age Group	906	348	38·4	555	61·3	3	0·3
Other Periodic Inspections ....	571	325	56·9	236	41·3	10	1·8
Total .....	4,260	1,892	44·4	2,332	54·7	36	0·9



TABLE III.  
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons .....	28,833
(ii) Total number of <i>individual</i> pupils found to be infested .....	457
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) .....	457
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) .....	—

School Nurses made 182 surprise visits to schools for the purpose of inspecting children's hair. The percentage of uncleanness found was 4·7, compared with 5·3 in 1949.

Printed instructions giving detailed methods of cleansing were issued to the parents of those children found to be infested. A DDT preparation was supplied on request.

Facilities are available at the School Clinic for children's hair to be cleansed by a trained nurse. 98 children were treated during 1950, compared with 15 in 1949.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY  
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

GROUP 1.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanness, for  
which see Table III.)

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm — (i) Scalp .....	10	—
(ii) Body .....	18	—
Scabies .....	11	1
Impetigo .....	42	—
Other skin diseases .....	173	26
Total .....	254	27

## GROUP 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .....	329	3
Errors of Refraction (including squint) .....	—	703
Total .....	329	706
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were		
(a) Prescribed .....	—	527
(b) Obtained .....	—	283

## GROUP 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear .....	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis .....	—	204
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ....	—	9
Received other forms of treatment .....	313	39
Total .....	313	252

## GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospital ....	20	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, <i>e.g.</i> , in clinics or out-patient departments .....	169	596

## GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics .....	99	—

## GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	104	1

## GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments .....	1,686	11
(b) Heart and circulation .....	7	9
(c) Lungs .....	42	25
(d) Developmental—		
Hernia .....	—	6
Other .....	—	9
(e) Nervous system—		
Epilepsy .....	—	3
Other .....	1	5
(f) Psychological—		
Development .....	—	—
Stability .....	1	2
(g) Other conditions .....	80	26
Totals .....	1,817	96

## TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(This Table is printed on page 97).



## INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The table below gives a comparison of the cases of notifiable disease amongst the general population and school children during 1950 :—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED (ALL AGES)	CASES AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN
Acute Poliomyelitis :—		
Paralytic .....	7	1
Non-paralytic .....	9	2
Dysentery .....	12	1
Erysipelas .....	29	1
Measles .....	1,651	726*
Pneumonia .....	48	2
Scarlet Fever .....	217	127
Whooping Cough .....	200	59*
Tuberculosis :—		
Respiratory .....	76	4
Other Forms .....	18	2

\*Most cases of measles and whooping cough over five years of age were not investigated. The figures given above relate to cases within the age-group five to fifteen years, whether investigated or not.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

The following table shews the principal causes of death amongst children of school age (five to fifteen years) for the fifteen-year period ended December, 1950 :—

CAUSE	1936– 1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total Deaths	Percent- age of Total
Tuberculosis .....	27	1	2	1	—	1	32	16.4
Violence .....	23	4	1	2	—	2	32	16.4
Heart Disease .....	17	—	—	1	—	—	18	9.2
Diphtheria .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	8.7
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Other Diseases of Respiratory System	14	—	—	—	1	—	15	7.7
Nephritis .....	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	2.6
Measles .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.6
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.5
Other Conditions .....	55	4	4	2	2	5	72	36.9
Totals .....	160	9	8	6	4	8	195*	100.0

\* 1.0 per cent. of the 18,678 deaths at all ages during the fifteen years.

## SCHOOL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Schools	Children	Attendances		
		Treatment	Inspection	Totals
Maintained Primary and Secondary .....	4,166	10,370	3,820	14,190
Special .....	62	285	43	328
Open Air Recovery .....	31	66	30	96
Nursery .....	269	349	349	698
Totals .....	4,528	11,070	4,242	15,312

### FOLLOWING-UP

Visits paid to primary, secondary, and special schools by doctors and nurses to follow up children found defective at medical inspection .....	89
Visits to homes :—	
By doctors .....	2
By nurses .....	299
Re-examinations made by doctors .....	2,061

In addition, the school nurses during 239 visits to schools made 1,670 other examinations and carried out 791 treatments.

### EAR NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

The Specialist attended twelve sessions and saw 170 children at the School Clinic.

During 1950 no information was received from Northampton General Hospital regarding tonsils and adenoids operations, but it is known that 214 children (201 primary and secondary, 3 Open Air Recovery School, and 10 nursery) were operated on during the year. The figure for 1949 was 184.

*See also* Table IV., Group 3, on page 88.

The last ear nose and throat session at the School Clinic was held on 7th December, 1950. Henceforth a children's ear nose and throat clinic is to be held at Northampton General Hospital each week, to which cases will be referred.

### EYE CLINIC

The Ophthalmic Surgeon attended the School Clinic once or twice a week as required, by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board. 654 children were examined, 621 from primary and secondary, 24 from special, 6 from nursery, and 3 from other schools.

*See* Table IV., Group 2, on page 88.

An Orthoptic Clinic is held at Northampton General Hospital, to which cases are referred, when necessary, by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

## CONJUNCTIVITIS

### TABLE 1

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES
1941 .....	92
1942 .....	69
1943 .....	86
1944 .....	96
1945 .....	59
1946 .....	65
1947 .....	246
1948 .....	923
1949 .....	267
1950 .....	89
Total .....	1,992

During 1950, the cases noted are shewn month by month :—

### TABLE 2

MONTH	NUMBER OF CASES
January .....	7
February .....	9
March .....	15
April .....	3
May .....	15
June .....	16
July .....	9
August .....	—
September .....	5
October .....	4
November .....	3
December .....	3
Total .....	89

This subject was fully dealt with in the Annual Reports for 1948 and 1949.

It will be noticed that although the number of cases has dropped considerably since 1948, there still remains a small reservoir of conjunctivitis in the schools. This must be regarded as a potential danger calling for constant vigilance, especially as the factor which causes this reservoir of infection to flare up suddenly to epidemic proportions is not fully understood. The measures taken recently, however, regarding the provision of paper towels and the supply of adequate hot water should help to minimise the risks.



## CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

This service is shared with Northamptonshire County Council. The Educational Psychologist sees cases which shew any abnormality of behaviour and refers cases to the Psychiatrist when necessary.

102 County Borough school children were referred ; 25 were examined by the Psychiatrist and 11 were awaiting examination.

## SPEECH CLINIC

This Clinic is held at 28 Billing Road.

104 children were dealt with under speech therapy arrangements during 1950 and at the end of the year 66 were still under treatment.

## SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Facilities for ultra-violet light therapy were provided on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at the Infant Welfare Centre, St. Giles' Street, until September, 1950. Cases were afterwards treated at the School Clinic by the new ultra-violet light lamp purchased for the School Health Service.

118 school children made 1,720 attendances in 1950.

## ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

20 Northampton children were under treatment at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, or the John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home, during 1950.

589 local children attending maintained schools were treated at the Orthopædic Clinic as out-patients.

Remedial exercises for flat feet, round shoulders, etc., were given at the School Clinic to 169 children.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

102 children were immunised and 450 received reinforcing doses at the School Clinic.

There is record that 10,506 children in the age-group 5 to 14 years inclusive had been immunised by 31st December, 1950. This is 79·0 per cent. of the estimated population of 13,300 in this age-group.

It is gratifying to record that no case of diphtheria has been notified in Northampton for over two years.

## SCABIES

Number of children from maintained schools treated under the Authority's scheme during the last ten years :—

YEARS	NUMBER OF CASES
1941 .....	752
1942 .....	1,042
1943 .....	802
1944 .....	529
1945 .....	287
1946 .....	229
1947 .....	157
1948 .....	83
1949 .....	52
1950 .....	11
Total .....	3,944

The 11 cases for 1950 received treatment from the School Clinic.

The special centre set up in 1941 by the Health and Education Committees at the Slipper Baths, St. Andrew's Road, closed down in July, 1950.

## RINGWORM OF THE SCALP

Number of new cases from maintained schools treated under the Authority's scheme during the last ten years :—

YEARS	NUMBER OF CASES
1941 .....	15
1942 .....	8
1943 .....	19
1944 .....	84
1945 .....	138
1946 .....	104
1947 .....	80
1948 .....	19
1949 .....	13
1950 .....	8
Total .....	488

3 children referred from the School Clinic attended last year for radio-therapy treatment at Northampton General Hospital.

### MILK-IN-SCHOOLS SCHEME

Number of bottles of milk supplied to scholars ..... 1,954,202

This compares with 1,928,548 in 1949.

Each bottle consisted of one-third of a pint of pasteurised milk.

### FREE MEALS

Number of children in receipt of free meals ..... 65

Total number of free meals supplied ..... 11,338

Number of centres where meals were prepared ..... 15

### WELLINGTON PLACE SPECIAL SCHOOL

This School is for educationally subnormal children.

65 children were examined at routine medical inspections and the Deputy School Medical Officer paid 14 visits and made 48 special inspections or re-inspections.

There were 39 special inspections or re-inspections at the School Clinic.

20 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

4 visits were paid by School Nurses, when 182 examinations were made.

These figures are included in the relative tables throughout this report.

### OPEN AIR RECOVERY SCHOOL

19 visits were paid to this School by the Assistant School Medical Officers and 100 routine and 360 other examinations were carried out.

Special inspections and re-inspections at the School Clinic numbered 25.

5 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

3 children had tonsil and adenoid operations.

137 visits were made by School Nurses for general supervision ; 791 treatments were given and 615 other examinations conducted.

The above statistics are included in the relative tables earlier in this report.

### NURSERY SCHOOLS

There are six nursery schools :—

Silver Street

Bush Hill

Delapre

Gloucester (opened 4th December, 1950)

Victoria Park

Wallace Road

In addition, there is a Nursery Class attached to Bective Infants' and Junior Mixed School.



431 routine examinations, 1 special examination, and 368 re-examinations were done at schools.

87 special inspections or re-inspections were made at the School Clinic.

6 children were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon and spectacles prescribed in 1 case.

10 had tonsil and adenoid operations.

In addition, the School Nurses paid 200 visits for general supervision or cleanliness surveys and made 1,788 examinations.

### OTHER EXAMINATIONS

262 special examinations of probation-teachers ; handicapped children ; candidates for juvenile employment ; and children being boarded out were carried out at the School Clinic.

### INQUIRIES BY N.S.P.C.C.

The Local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children made inquiries and visits on behalf of the Education Authority into conditions involving 12 families (23 children). These were mostly cases of neglect and appear to have been dealt with satisfactorily.

### NON-MAINTAINED SECONDARY SCHOOL

Notre Dame High School for Girls was visited twice during 1950 by an Assistant School Medical Officer.

316 routine examinations and 60 re-examinations were made at school.

### HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The several categories of handicapped pupils requiring special educational treatment are defined in Regulation 3 of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, and the numbers on the register at the end of 1950 were as follows :—

(1) Blind .....	4
(2) Partially sighted.....	3
(3) Deaf .....	9
(4) Partially deaf .....	4
(5) Delicate .....	54
(6) Physically handicapped .....	55
(7) Educationally subnormal .....	70
(8) Maladjusted .....	7
(9) Epileptic .....	2
Total .....	208

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The number of half-day sessions allocated in 1950 to the administration of the school dental service and to dental inspection and treatment was 419.

In addition, treatment was provided for patients referred under the maternity and child welfare scheme, amounting to 89 sessions.

TIME DEVOTED TO :—	NUMBER OF SESSIONS
(1) Administration .....	22
(2) Inspection (a) At School .....	0
(b) At Clinic .....	16
	}
	16
(3) Treatment .....	381
	———
	419
(4) Maternity and Child Welfare	
Dental Work .....	89
	———
Total .....	508
	———

Sessions included under administration were those devoted to the preparation of the annual report, the attendance of meetings, etc.

In accordance with the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1945, paragraph 49 (3), every pupil who is admitted for the first time to a maintained school should be inspected by a dental officer as soon as possible after the date of admission.

It is regretted that owing to difficulty in maintaining the dental service with a depleted staff, routine dental inspections have been in abeyance in Northampton County Borough since April, 1949.

TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—	
(a) Periodic age groups (at School) .....	0
(b) Specials (at Clinic) .....	3,104
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials) .....	3,104
	———
(2) Number found to require treatment .....	2,954
(3) Number referred for treatment .....	2,954
(4) Number actually treated .....	2,607
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment .....	6,374
	———

(6) Half-days devoted to :	(a) Inspection .....	16
	(b) Treatment .....	381
	Total (a) and (b) .....	397
	(c) Administration .....	22
	(d) Maternity and Child Welfare Work .....	89*
	Total (a), (b), (c), (d) .....	508
<hr/>		
(7) Fillings :	Permanent Teeth .....	1,332
	Temporary Teeth .....	29
	Total .....	1,361
<hr/>		
(8) Number of teeth filled :	Permanent Teeth .....	1,085
	Temporary Teeth .....	29
	Total .....	1,114
<hr/>		
(9) Extractions :	Permanent Teeth .....	893
	Temporary Teeth .....	4,127
	Total .....	5,020
<hr/>		
(10) Administration by Assistant Medical Officers of general anæsthetics for extraction .....		511
(11) Other Operations :	(a) Permanent Teeth .....	2,105
	(b) Temporary Teeth .....	1,578
	Total (a) and (b) .....	3,683

\* The work under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is summarised in Table 23, page 79.

Treatment was also carried out for children attending Nursery Schools :—

Number inspected .....	30	
Referred for treatment .....	28	
Treated { partly .....	5 }	23
completely .....	18 }	
Attendances .....	84	
Extractions .....	44	
Anæsthetics .....	29	
Other operations .....	137	



### SPECIAL DENTAL TREATMENT

The introduction of an electric model trimmer and the training of the chairside assistants in elementary dental mechanics have enabled the increasing demand for regulation treatment to be met. During 1950 it was possible to insert 92 appliances for 87 children, double the number for the previous year. In addition, several cases were treated by extraction alone. It is interesting to note that approximately 600 models were cast and trimmed during the year.

Fractured front second teeth were dealt with mainly by extraction and the insertion of dentures. 29 cases were dealt with in this way, an increase of one over the previous year. Several were saved by the removal of the "nerve" (*i.e.*, pulp) and consequent crowning. Also, vital pulpotomy was carried out in two cases. This latter treatment appears to be successful, X-rays of the first case dealt with in November, 1948, shewing that new "ivory" (*i.e.*, dentine) had been formed at the point where the pulp was severed.

The continued services of Mr. A. Vernon Ashford as radiographer have been of inestimable value in the diagnosis and prognosis of these special cases. 79 radiographs were taken for 56 patients during the year.

### PHYSICAL EDUCATION

It is possible to report considerable progress in the teaching of physical education in primary schools. Teachers are now accustomed to the latest methods of teaching the subject and, in general, the lessons have much variety, with activity and enjoyment as the keynote.

It has now been realised, however, that movement only is not enough and that range and quality of movement are also most essential. Full use is being made of small apparatus in the form of skipping ropes, hoops, bean bags, bats, and so on, which assist in making movements and activities more enjoyable. Emphasis is also laid on the desirability of giving children opportunities to create new movements for themselves and many head teachers have already commented on the "carry-over" value of this particular side of physical education into other subjects in the school. It is becoming increasingly evident that, in the same way that children can express themselves in art or in composition, so it is possible for them to do so in movement. Climbing apparatus in primary schools, although limited, is nevertheless most valuable and in the seven schools where up to now it has been installed, the children have shewn marked improvement in those activities which require courage and determination. There is no doubt that children get immense satisfaction from achievement and that the outdoor climbing apparatus provides ample opportunity for experiment and endeavour.

Steady progress has also been made in secondary school work. The girls' work, particularly, is developing satisfactorily and teachers are settling down to the new methods of instruction. It is pleasing to report that great efforts have been made by both parents and teachers to ensure the correct dress for the subject. This is of vital importance, as not only is the child allowed freedom of movement but also develops the correct approach to physical education.



**TABLE B**  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON**  
**Cases of Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1950**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED													CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD											Cases Treated in Hospital	
	ALL AGES	AGES (IN YEARS)												Castle	Delapre	Kingsley	Kingsthorpe	St. Crispin	St. Edmund	St. George	St James	St. Michael	South	Spencer		Weston
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-													
Acute Poliomyelitis:—																										
Paralytic .....	7	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	7
Non-paralytic .....	9	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	9
Dysentery .....	12	2	5	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	9	
Erysipelas .....	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	16	11	4	3	2	1	—	3	1	3	3	—	6	3	3
Measles .....	1651	40	167	204	253	252	714	12	1	6	—	2	—	135	233	136	121	108	72	98	153	80	61	286	168	10
Meningococcal Infection .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia .....	48	4	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	5	7	14	13	3	2	7	2	3	4	4	—	8	7	1	7	10
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	51	10	—	—	2	5	3	3	2	5	2	2	6	32	3	2	61
Scarlet Fever .....	217	1	6	16	30	39	103	13	2	5	2	—	—	14	20	23	37	15	11	21	18	10	4	34	10	152
Whooping Cough .....	200	28	14	29	39	28	51	8	—	2	—	1	—	16	30	16	11	14	14	8	29	13	5	30	14	2
Tuberculosis :—																										
Respiratory .....	76	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	33	14	14	2	10	1	9	8	4	2	4	7	4	3	17	7	51
Other Forms .....	18	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	3	5	1	3	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	2	1	7
Totals .....	2335	78	196	256	324	321	878	37	22	111	36	50	26	190	297	199	186	147	122	138	219	125	117	383	212	322

The above figures allow for corrections in diagnosis and include non-civilian cases. (See Sections VI. and VII. of this Report for further information).

No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (*e.g.*, diphtheria, ophthalmia neonatorum, smallpox, typhoid fever).





**TABLE C**  
**COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON**  
**Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1950**

CAUSES OF DEATH	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES (IN YEARS) OF " RESIDENTS " WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT										
	ALL AGES			0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
	Total	M.	F.								
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	28	21	7	—	—	—	5	9	11	3	—
2. Tuberculosis, other .....	10	7	3	—	3	1	1	5	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .....	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8. Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	38	20	18	—	—	—	—	1	13	12	12
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	20	18	2	—	—	—	—	1	11	6	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	7	12	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	10	—	10	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	121	50	71	—	1	3	1	10	44	30	32
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia .....	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
16. Diabetes .....	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	152	66	86	—	—	—	—	2	28	51	71
18. Coronary disease, angina .....	134	79	55	—	—	—	—	2	26	51	55
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	79	50	29	—	—	—	—	1	11	30	37
20. Other heart disease .....	288	119	169	—	—	—	—	6	37	57	188
21. Other circulatory disease .....	30	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	17
22. Influenza .....	11	4	7	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	3
23. Pneumonia .....	48	24	24	5	4	—	—	2	9	8	20
24. Bronchitis .....	64	46	18	—	—	—	—	1	11	26	26
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa .....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	21	10	11	—	—	—	1	3	8	4	5
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .....	8	6	2	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	91	44	47	17	4	2	1	9	19	16	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	8	4	4	—	—	1	—	5	1	1	—
34. All other accidents .....	14	6	8	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	8
35. Suicide .....	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	1263	619	644	28	15	8	10	77	269	329	527

The above Table was prepared from information supplied by the Registrar-General.







